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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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WARSAW PACT 'CONSULTATION' IN MOSCOW CRITICIZED

AU021423 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Mar 87 p 4

[Elmaz Leci article: "Why Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Were Summoned to Moscow"]

[Excerpt] It is the practice of the Soviet leadership, whenever it makes a decision involving the Warsaw pact allies, to later gather together the foreign ministers or defense ministers of the Pact and communicate to them the facts of the decision. They then publicly seek to present this activity as a preliminary discussion and consultation. This is witnessed clearly by the summoning to Moscow and the meeting of the foreign ministers of the allied Warsaw Pact countries which concluded yesterday. The purpose of calling the meeting, as the Soviet news agency TASS reported, was to examine the situation in Europe, the problems of armament, and to consider Gorbachev's proposal for Euromissiles. It is apparent even from this short announcement why the heads of foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact countries were called to Moscow.

Under present conditions, the Soviet Union requries "a united opinion" among its allies, merely as a formality. This kind of consultation is in its interests primarily so as not to create discontent among its allies, who are not asked about any decisions before they are taken in Moscow. Second, it is in Soviet interests to present a "common opinion," both to to domestic public within the Soviet Union, and to the international arena. It is in Soviet best interests through peaceful propaganda not only to lull the peoples to sleep, but also to present the Soviet Union as acting internationally with the members of the Warsaw Pact. The Soviets' aim is to increase their credibility in the eyes of other people, fostering the belief that the Warsaw Pact countries are really trying to reduce tensions. Therefore Radio Moscow hastened, on 25 March, to declare the great hopes that Warsaw Pact countries place in a Soviet-American agreement on Euromissiles.

From the objectives which these "consultative meetings" have set, it is clear what kind of opinion the Soviets have of other Warsaw Pact members and what kind of value they place on their allies. It is easy to imagine the kind of consultation involved when everything is already decided, when Gorbachev even announces his demagogic proposal for the withdrawal of medium-range missiles from Europe (something which the Americans were also asked to support in their zone of influence, the NATO countries) without taking the allies into consideration. The Warsaw Pact countries were confronted with an accomplished fact when the Soviet Union positioned medium-range missiles, and in the same way they are confronted with the proposal for their supposed withdrawal.

The present "consultation" in Moscow was also carried out with the aim of maintaining the present military structure, and even strengthening it, apart from the proposal for the withdrawal of medium-range missiles. But even if there are some minor symbolic withdrawals, this does not affect the aggressive military capability of the Warsaw Pact countries. History has shown this. There have been "peaceful" proposals for the withdrawal of conventional and nuclear weapons from Eastern or Western Europe made by members of the Warsaw Pact or NATO before, but in each case reductions made "by day" have been followed by increases made "by night." The present withdrawal of medium-range missiles, supposedly planned for if results are achieved in a possible series of special Soviet-American discussions, does not affect the military power of the Pact. Rather, as has been announced, there will be a fresh increase not only in the sophisticated conventional weapons which the Warsaw Pact has in superior numbers, but also in tactical nuclear weapons. These facts show that there will be no loss of mathematically calculated firepower; on the contrary, it will increase. Therefore, Soviet "consultations" with their allies have had the same aim as ever, of imposing further steps to increase military potential. [passage omitted]

ALIA, ISAI VISIT SHKODER KNITWEAR FACTORY

AU311117 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 31 Mar 87

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Pays Visit to the City of Shkoder --Grand Rally on Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Textile-Knitwear Factory" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, March 31 (ATA) -- March 30 was a memorable day for the workers of Textile-Knitwear Factory "Heroine of Socialist Labour" in the city of Shkoder: They celebrated the 40th anniversary of the factory. The joy of celebration became greater because the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, came among them. He was accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hekuran Isai.

The veteran and young textile workers, as well as hundreds of working people of the other enterprises of the city welcomed with great love and enthusiasm Cormade Ramiz Alia. Present to welcome him were the first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Muho Asllani; the chairman fo the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Bujar Bedalli, and other comrades. Present was also the minister of light industry, Vito Kap.

Passing in the square of the factory, Comrade Ramiz Alia warmly met with workers, who welcomed and expressed their joy with prolonged applauses and acclamations.

At first Comrade Ramiz Alia went to some of the workshops of the factory. He met and talked with workers, specialists and managers of production, who acquainted him with the efforts of the collective of this factory to augment production, the diversity of the mass consumer goods, to constantly improve their quality and to apply the new technology of the production of textiles with cotton and synthetic thread.

At 11.00 a grand rally was organized on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of this factory. Those present powerfully acclaimed for the party, when Comrade Ramiz Alia appeared on the tribune erected in the square of the factory.

The meeting was declared open by the directress of the factory, who pointed out the 40-year road of the factory which was created due to the direct care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and developed from year to year and today it has become one of the important centers of out textile industry.

Amidst the joy of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. [passage omitted]

The speech by Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to attentively and was often punctuated by enthusiastic applauses and acclamations.

The member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Terezina Marubi, informed that on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Textile-Knitwear Factory, the Presidium of the People's Assembly has conferred orders and medals of work on some workshops, textile workers, specialists and cadres.

Comrade Ramiz Alia left the Textile-Knitwear Factroy seen off with love by the workers.

Among the Pupils and Teachers of "29 Nentori" School [subhead]

Special animation prevailed in the "29 Nentori" General Secondary School which was awarded the lofty title "Hero of Socialist Labour" on occasion of the centenary of the first Albanian school in Korce. Comrade Ramiz Alia was among its pupils and teachers.

He was warmly welcomed by the collective of the teachers and pupils of this school which this year completes 65 years of its life.

I came here to congratulate you on occasion of awarding to your school the lofty title "Hero of Socialist Labour", Comrade Ramiz Alia said to the leading cadres of the school, teachers and pupils. Your school fully deserved this decoration, because it is among the eldest schools of Albania, with outstanding patriotic and revolutionary traditions and at the same time with a high educational pedagogical level.

Comrade Ramiz Alia paid a visit to the museum of this school which as our unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "has been a nest of an ardent patriotism for the liberation of Albania."

The museum reflects the glorious road and the traditions of this school, from whose fold have emerged 82 heroes of the people and martyrs. In the talks with teachers and pupils Comrade Ramiz Alia took interest in the level of mastering different subjects and stressed the need that the pupils must know to apply in practice the theoretical knowledge they are taught in school.

Comrade Ramiz Alia leaves the school seen off with love by the pupils and teachers and inhabitants of the city quarter who had gathered there.

Passing to the center of the city, Comrade Ramiz Alia stopped at the monument erected to the five heroes of Vig and laid a bunch of flowers there. He met and cordially greeted members and relatives of the heroes of Vig and the other heroes, veterans and pioneers of Enver.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by Comrade Hekuran Isai and the first secretary of the District Party Committee Comrade Muho Asllani, and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council Bujar Bedalli, paid visits to the families of veterans and workers of the Textile-Knitwear Factory with whom he had joyful talks.

CARCANI ADDRESS TO RAILROAD AKTIV 24 MAR

AU310714 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 25 Mar 87 p 1-2

[Unsigned report of address by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, to Albanian Union of Working Youth Central Committee aktiv at railroad construction site at Shkjeze, Mirdite District, on 24 March 1987]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] To the applause of those present Comrade Adil Carcani took the floor. He greeted the volunteers, building workers, planners, and all the workers on the project in the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, and congratulated them on the good result on all construction fronts of the railroad. The period under discussion at this aktiv, said Comrade Adil Carcani, is relatively short -- only 1 year, but the balance sheet of success is very full. In less than 1 year you have laid 25 km of trackbed and 13 km of rails, and built more than 100 auxiliary projects. [paragraph continues]

Still richer is the balance sheet of educational benefits which this mass action has brought for young people, and the important lessons it has produced for our state and economic organs as a result of the pace of work, the lofty revolutionary spirit which marks young people on this mass action, and the exemplary determination and persistence which they are exhibiting in fulfilling their pledges. With your heroic labor during this year you have clearly shown your militant attitude, your high sense of communist responsibility, and your great revolutionary commitment to keep the promise you made to the party, that you would reduce the construction time spent on this project of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

With the brave objectives you have set for yourselves and the militant spirit you are exhibiting in the construction of this project, you are further enriching your working methods and the revolutionary method of mass actions, stressed Comrade Adil Carcani, encouraging cadres, specialists, planners, and draughtsmen to follow you in shortening the time spent in realizing this project, from its initial study phase down to its construction. The experience that has been gained, he said, must continue to be pressed forward, especially now that we are embarking upon a new phase in the construction of the railroad, when the level of difficulty of the work will increase, becoming more complex and intensive day by day. It is necessary for you to respond to these new tasks with a renewed work pace, and with organized, cooperative, well-directed labor. Let us develop a lively spirit of inspiring emulation on a daily basis among the young people and all the workers on the railroad.

The spirit of mass actions, Comrade Adil Carcani stressed later, must be further deepened and extended into every sector of the economy. As Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the ninth party congress, the party has unshakable faith that the younger generation will put its shoulder to the mental and physical tasks set by the eighth 5-year period, and will carry forward the glorious traditions of our young people. Young people are responding to this call of the party in every way. They have adopted as their mass action the duty set by the congress to double olive production within this 5-year period, and to create man-made pastures, especially in the livestock sector, where young people must stand in the vanguard of increasing productivity in milk, meat, and so forth, so that the livestock sector can meet better the needs of the people for these products. The more young people commit themselves on these worthy fronts, the greater the results will be in the fulfillment of the tasks which the party has set before this vital sector of the economy. This is not only because of young people's strength and energy, but because they are the best educated people in the countryside. Now agricultural cooperatives are faced with the task of making up the necessary number of animals in their herds, and improving their productivity. Here too young people must be in the vanguard, and must be initiators of the movement for the creation and consoldiation of small herds at the brigade level, a movement not only of economic, but educational and ideological value.

Later Comrade Adil Carcani presented the major tasks of the youth organizations in lifting higher the militant spirit of young people, in accelerating the pace of work on the Banje hydroelectric complex, in becoming instigators in deepening the movement to enforce the savings regimen, becoming vanguard workers on their labor fronts to boost production for export, and combating every alien manifestation in attitudes towards work and property. In implementing the instructions given by Comrade Ramiz Alia at the aktiv with cadres and working people of the administration and central institutions in Tirana District, Comrade Adil Carcani stressed that party and state organs in the districts, and specialists and cardres must think in a creative spirit. Revolutionary activity is demanded in every field. The impetus and revolutionary mobilization of young people in the railroad construction mass action, he said, must be matched by more effective organization and working methods on the part of the staffs created for this purpose within the executive committees of the district people's councils, and the administrative offices and central institutions which are directly responsible.

The wonderful labor of young people must be better matched than hitherto with conditions for recreation and leisure so that after work they may pursue a rich and lively cultural and artistic life. Comrade Adil Carcani therefore instructed that new facilities be created in the housing areas to be built in the new railroad construction sectors, equipped with everything necessary, from political and literary books to musical instruments and sports equipment; in this way young people's education, their cultured entertainment and recreation will be better served.

Congratulating the volunteer young people on the good results they have achieved, he once more stressed that the party demands of young people, as Comrade Enver instructed, militant and decisive strength to accomplish all those major tasks entrusted to them in the sight of the people of our country.

In conclusion he expressed the conviction that the youth organization of the railroad, its central staff, and all the working people and specialists who labor on the construction of this project, will attain the objectives laid down for the construction of the railroad before time.

53D VOLUME OF ENVER HOXHA'S WORKS PUBLISHED

AU051336 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] The 53d volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works has come off the presses. The volume includes materials spanning the period July-December 1974, a time when the inimical activity of the pustchist group in the Army was analyzed, uncovered, and liquidated. A considerable part of the documents are being published for the first time.

Among the important materials included in the volume are the closing speeches at the fifth and sixth AWP Central Committee plenums on 26 July and 16 December 1974; discussions and conclusions at meetings of the AWP Central Committee Politburo: "Our Army is the army of the party, with its Marxist-Leninist norms and ideology; the speech delivered at a meeting with senior cadres of the Armed Forces: "Let us sweep Beqir Balluku's inimical activity with an iron broom, and let us draw lessons to strengthen the party's work in the Army"; the speech delivered at the No. 209 electoral ward: "Our policy is an open policy, a policy of proletarian principles"; the discussion: "what is the basic party organizations to us, communists?"; discussions with foreign guests, articles, and so forth.

The volume has an index.

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

AU271542 Tirana ATA in English 0957 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 27 (ATA) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Federative Republic of Brazil, Piro Andoni, presented the credentials to the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Jose Sarney, recently.

Attending the ceremony of handing over the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre, the minister-chief of the civil cabinet of the President Marco Maciel [spelling as received], the minister-chief of the military cabinet of the President, Rubens Denys and others.

'NO RADIOLOGICAL HAZARD' SAYS DEPUTY MINISTER

AU042008 Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 4 Apr 87

["On Radiation Levels in Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- One year after the Chernobyl disaster, Professor Lyubomir Shindarov, first deputy minister of public health, went on Bulgarian television to comment on radiation levels in this country. He was interviewed in the "Panorama" weekly magazine show and said that Bulgarian citizens can be quite sure that there is no radiological hazard, that radiation levels are checked strictly and systematically throughout the country.

Prof. Shindarov said that the radiological monitoring system in Bulgaria meets the internationally accepted standards. What is more, this country has adopted some of Europe's lowest permissible levels of radioactive material in food. "No aberrations due to radioactivity have been detected so far in public health," he emphasised.

The interviewee indicated that foodstuffs which do not meet the maximum permissible levels of contaminants concentration are destroyed.

In conclusion, the first deputy minister of public health said he believed that serious as they were, the implications of the Chernobyl accident for human health and the environment will be far smaller than people have been originally compelled to believe.

BULGARIAN-BORN IMMIGRANT TURK RETURNS HOME

AU041538 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 3 Apr 87

["Prodigal Expatriate Shares Bitter Experience" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Athens, April 3 (BTA correspondent) -- The Turkish citizen Ahmed Yusufov Mehmedov, who sought political asylum in Bulgaria, left Athens today.

Ahmed Mehmedov was born in the village of Zagorche, county of Shumen, in 1953. He is an electric welder by trade. He emigrated to Turkey in September 1978. Earlier this year, he crossed illegally by boat to a Greek island in the Aegean, and the Greek authorities helped him apply for political asylum in Bulgaria.

At Athens airport, Mr Mehmedov told the BTA correspondent why he had decided to return to his country. He said that he had been outrageously underpaid for very hard welding work in Turkey and that he had been often forced to work on weekends. "If both husband and wife work, they can still make ends meet, more or less, but they will hardly put anything aside. I moved all over Turkey. I lived in Babaeski, Istanbul, Bursa. In Turkey, even if you are skilled in some trade, jobs are hard to come by," Mr Mehmedov said.

He emphasised that expatriates from Bulgaria are resented in Turkey, that good jobs are inaccessible to them, that they are regarded as foreigners.

TURKISH CP'S HAYDAR KUTLU INTERVIEWED BY BTA

AU042006 Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 4 Apr 87

["Haydar Kutlu Interviewed" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Paris, April 4 (BTA correspondent) -- At the request of the BTA correspondent in Paris, Mr Haydar Kutlu, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey (TKP), commented on a number of problems closely linked with the disastrous condition of the economy, the galloping inflation and the growing unemployment in Turkey.

This state of affairs, he emphasised, is a direct result of the policy of full dependence on the United States, a policy pursued against the will of the people, of the systematic and glaring human rights abuses, of the stepped-up militarisation of the country, and of the attempts by the ruling crust to stir tensions in this part of the world.

In this sense, the secretary general of the CC of the TKP said, the actions against Greece and against the Kurdish people can be reduced to the same denominator. In the eyes of the military and the government, being a Kurd in Turkey today is a good enough reason to be persecuted, only because a people seeks to have its right to existence recognized.

Mr Haydar Kutlu indicated that Turkey's intention to apply formally for full EC membership is an attempt to enlist the support of the Western countries for the rehabilitation of a dictatorial regime and to clear this dictatorship of the accusations by the world democratic and progressive public that it commits inadmissible violations of human rights, that it allows international monopolies to increase their influence in Turkey and that it bows to the United States' unscrupulous diktat. Turkey's admission to the Common Market, Mr Kutlu emphasised, will be used by the ruling circles for a fresh onslaught on all those who struggle for real democracy in the country, for freedom and peace.

In conclusion, the interviewee recalled the TKP platform, which is consistent with the interests of the Turkish people. The platform includes a struggle for democracy and social progress, for freedom and sovereignty, against the United States' interference in Turkey's internal affairs, for an abolition of the dictatorship and for holding free elections. This is a struggle for legalizing the Communist Party of Turkey and for its integration in the country's political life as a vanguard of the working people.

DAILY ANALYZES TURKEY'S 'KURDISH PROBLEM'

AU051847 Sofia BTA in English 1802 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA) -- The Kurdish question in Turkey is emerging as one of the major national problems of our time, and "it is in vain that the Turkish Government stubbornly denies its existence".

VECHERNI NOVINI writes in its Sunday issue that there is a simple reason for the existence of the Kurdish problem: There are more than 12 million Kurds living in Turkey, and they are deprived of national and human rights.

The paper condemns the attempts at settling Turkey's Kurdish problem by mopping-up operations in the Kurdish-populated areas both on Turkish territory and on the territory of the neighbouring countries, by mass transfers of Kurds to remote Turkish provinces so as to help their forced assimilation, "the forcible resettlement of Kurds as a method of assimilation has been long practiced in Turkey," VECHERNI NOVINI emphasizes.

The resettlement is intended to deprive the Kurdish resistance, which is growing into an armed struggle for national liberation, from its base in the Kurdish population.

The article says that there are new important developments on the Kurdish problem. Broad segments of the Turkish public reject the official thesis of the regime that there were no Kurds in Turkey, and more and more Turks openly disagree with the government policy on a settlement of the question by military force.

In conclusion, the feature emphasizes that the efforts to solve the Kurdish problem by economic and cultural reforms, as some people in Turkey would like to see it, is in the long run intended to facilitate the assimilation of that people, fighting for national liberation.

SOCIOECONOMIC COMMISSION SETS UP NEW GROUP

AU041628 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Apr 87 p 2

["Own information" report: "Expansion of Democratization"]

[Text] A temporary group is being set up attached to the Permanent Socioeconomic Development Commission under the Ninth National Assembly as a form of expanding democratization. People's deputies and experts take part in the group.

Representatives of self-managing organizations and individual citizens may apply to be heard by the temporary group. The range of questions that can be posed is very wide: quality and competitiveness of goods; problems connected with the application of the Code for Economic Activity; efficient utilization of resources; restructuring in the national economy and the system of government; and the style and method of work in economic trusts and associations of the new type.

After the questions put to the group have been analyzed and summed up, they will be referred for decision to the appropriate competent organs, while fundamental problems may be prepared for submission to the State Council and the National Assembly. The leadership of the Permanent Socioeconomic Development Commission will periodically monitor the fulfillment of the decisions adopted.

The temporary group announces that it will hold its hearings in the National Assembly building at 1400 on the penultimate Friday of every month.

POLITBURO APPROVES COOPERATIVES' DOCUMENT

AU021848 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 2 Apr 87

["On the Development of the Cooperative Movement" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- "Certain Considerations on the Further Development of the Cooperative Movement in Concord with the Policy of Qualitatively New Growth" is the title of a document prepared by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and approved by the Politburo of the BCP CC. The document was handed in for publication today.

Noting that the cooperative system (of nearly century-old traditions) is a powerful social and economic structure whose potential however is not fully utilized, the document sets the following task: "to elevate the role of the cooperative movement in concord with the requirements and criteria of the strategic policy of qualtiatively new growth, and to transform the cooperatives into one of the most important factors for the implementation of this policy".

The document notes that the traditional approach would not bring about any considerable improvements in the cooperative system under the new conditions and that a new status must be given to the cooperative in order to set out clearly the interrelations between the participants in the cooperative movement and the resulting changes in a structural and organizational context. This will be done by reviewing Bulgaria's specific experience and the achievements in this field of the other socialist countries in view of modern techno-scientific progress, of economic development lately and of the broader implementation of self-management.

The paragraph "On the Cooperative's Role and Place in the Economy at the Current Stage of Development" notes that the cooperatives should develop as an indivisible part of Bulgaria's national economy and that new forms must be used in the cooperatives' work. The document enumerates the conditions that are to be fulfilled in pursung this target and focuses attention on the fact that there is no difference in principle between the cooperatives and the associations of the self-managing organizations and workers' teams.

The task is to utilize as much as possible the existing forms and to develop new fields of operation for the cooperative property, reads the document. It emphasizes that the cooperatives must develop as organizations equal in terms of rights and responsibilities with the state, economic and social structures in the fulfillment of the socio-economic tasks in all fields. This would allow the self-managing organizations to unite with the cooperatives on the basis of common interest in the fields of industry and services. This actually implies that the cooperative forms of labor organization should be used to utilize the machines and equipment owned by the self-managing organizations after the normal working hours. This should turn the cooperatives into one of the powerful levers for efficiently directing and utilizing individual initiative.

This approach according to the document, will help the cooperatives to increase their contribution to the economy and to the resolving of certain social problems. This will be done by creating conditions for the forming of cooperatives both by individuals and by self-managing workers' teams and organizations and through the strengthening of the cooperatives and making them socialist competitors and partners of the state-run enterprises.

The document examines the questions of the raising of the economic and social prestige of cooperatives which requires a change in the attitude of state bodies toward them.

The document views in detail the scope of cooperative activity. Cooperatives have strong positions in the sphere of trade and catering, production and processing of agricultural products, services and commodity production. But nowadays they must enter into new spheres of activity, reads the document.

Here are some of the new spheres: construction and transport, consultant and management services, research and engineering-transference activity, training of personnel, medical services, credit and other assistance activities, some cultural and education activities.

Pointing out the great importance of cooperatives in the organization and utilization of individual and group initiative, the document stresses that they must also be a barrier for the mutation of individual labour into profiteering.

The document points out that municipal systems will be the chief place for activity of cooperatives. In this way they will improve the living conditions of the population, will assist the overcoming of the negative migration processes. That does not mean, reads the document, that territorial limitations are set before the foundation and development of cooperatives. It stresses the fact that there will not be "banned" spheres for the activity of cooperatives.

The document views the organization and management of cooperative movement. It points to two promising trends in the organization of cooperative movement -- dynamic cooperative structures characterized by decentralization and complete independence, and relatively permanent cooperative structures whose basic organizational and economic unit is the cooperative. The practice of uniting cooperatives into cooperative associations will be preserved but it will not be obligatory for any cooperative to enter these associations. It is pointed out that at the present stage it would be efficient if the coperative associations are formed according to territorial principle. The document views the need of considerable changes in the functions and tasks of the Central Cooperative Union which should be transformed into an association of cooperatives.

The relations between cooperatives and state bodies should be on a contract principle and that is of exceptional importance, reads the document. It is stressed that all normative regulations of economic activity should apply to cooperatives in order to avoid "unfair" competition with state-run economic organizations as well as to avoid the occurrence of preconditions for unduly high income of cooperatives. Cooperatives will be self-managed.

In conclusion the document points out that a new law for cooperatives should be worked out which must guarantee the fulfillment of the new trends in their development.

PACHOV REPLACES PANEV AS PLOVDIV OKRUG BCP LEADER

AU021421 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] A plenum of the okrug BCP committee was held in Plovdiv. Organizational questions were discussed. Ivan Panev was released from the post of first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP committee due to his election as first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee. Panataley Pachov, member of the BCP Central Committee and hitherto first secretary of the Plovdiv Municipal BCP Committee, was elected first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee.

Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov took part in the work of the plenum.

BRIEFS

SHIPS FOR PRC -- Varna, March 13 (BTA) -- China is now one of the buyers of Bulgarian ships. Currently 2 universal ships capable of carrying 5000 tones of different goods including containers are under construction in Varna. The two sides are interested in establishing a broader cooperation in this field by applying new forms of partnership. The Bulgarian shipbuilding industry will be represented at this year's international fair in Shanghai. Specialized ships for different applications will also be shown. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1752 GMT 13 Mar 87 AU]

GORBACHEV VISIT POSTPONED BY 'MUTUAL AGREEMENT'

LD051405 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 5 (CTK) -- Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia will take place in the second half of the next week, after a mutual agreement of the two sides and in connection with a light cold of Mikhail Gorbachev, Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Ramon Narozny stated here today.

He was speaking at the first meeting with Czechoslovak and foreign journalists at a press centre established here in connection with Mikhail Gorbachev's visit. He stated that the visit by the Soviet Communist Party general secretary will be an extraordinarily important event in the further development of relations and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and a significant contribution to the further strengthening of friendship and alliance between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people. Besides Czechoslovak and Soviet special correspondents, a total of 250 journalists from more than 40 countries of five continents have already been accredited in the press centre, among them many photographers and 13 staffs of leading world television companies.

SHORTCOMINGS AT USSR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS CITED

AU021429 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Karel Zavazal, CSSR Government official in charge of construction of Progress gas pipeline and Ural gas complex, by RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Miloslav Vltavsky: "What Is Lacking for Satisfactory Integration Projects?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Vltavsky] At a recent news conference you were not too happy about the progress of work. Does this mean that some specific tasks are not being fulfilled?

[Zavazal] First of all, I am not satisfied with the state of planning at the two projects. This applies to the pipeline part of the Progress project and to the construction of the compressor stations. The most complicated situation is in the groundwork planning for the Ural gas complex, now known as Karachaganak.

[Vltavsky] Is the initial start of work at th project being slowed down by our side or for other reasons?

[Zavazal] The problems lie on both sides. First of all there is the belated handing over of the project's documentation by the Soviet general planner, but on the other hand this is also being elaborated slowly by Czechoslovak planning organizations. All this together constitutes a delay of 2-6 months within the individual projects. [passage omitted]

[Vltavsky] At the news conference you said that thus far some of our suppliers do not sufficiently appreciate the needs of the integrative actions in the Soviet Union. How was this meant?

[Zavazal] What I meant was, above all, the traditional attitude of the supply sphere as we know it in capital construction in Czechoslovakia. Planning and realization are partially separated in the USSR and require great independence on the part of management as well as the work collectives. [paragraph continues]

All the more responsibility thus rests with the enterprises at home, because they must ensure trouble-free preproduction preparation and the supply of materials. Quite a few shortcomings on a project can be resolved fairly quickly in Czechoslovakia, because an error can be quickly rectified. The possibility of rectifying an error at a construction project in the Soviet Union is counted not in hours or days but, because of the great distances, in weeks and months. And this causes tremendous losses in construction. And I think that enterprises in the CSSR do not realize this. [passage omitted]

[Vltavsky] What would nonfulfillment mean in practice at integrative action?

[Zavazal] For our national economy failure to fulfill tasks in the set time and to the set extent in the construction of gas industry projects would mean that the necessary deliveries of natural gas would not be ensured after 1989. But also from the viewpoint of the principles of the economic mechanism and the progress in their elaboration, this would mean unpleasant consequences for the participating enterprises, and especially for their own economy. It seems that many people still do not realize this. In many enterprises today -- to put it in simple terms -- they are saying if you want to build abroad, first give me the equipment. It does not enter their minds that to be successful they must create the necessary conditions for themselves. [passage omitted]

[Vltavsky] Have you got enough people?

[Zavazal] We have, but we lack the necessary structure with regard to tradesmen. This is evident particularly in the shortage of welders at the pipe section of the gas pipeline. That, however, is not the only profession in which we are short. [passage omitted]

LETTER TO KOHL PROPOSES TALKS ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD031734 Prague CTK in English 1415 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 4 (CTK) -- The governments of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic today proposed to the Federal Republic of Germany that talks be opened immediately on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central Europe.

The proposal was contained in a letter from Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The letter was presented to West German Ambassador Werner Schattmann by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today.

Czechoslovakia and the GDR proposed that the corridor extend 150 km on each side of the border line between the mentioned states and should later be extended to the whole of central Europe. [Prague Domestic Service in Slovak at 1500 GMT on 3 April in a similar report adds: "During the next stage it would be broadened to include the whole area of central Europe as it has been defined at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe."]

Czechoslovakia and the GDR believe that "all nuclear weapons systems should be removed from the territory of the corridor on both sides of the dividing line between the allied groupings in central Europe. The presence of a large quantity of nuclear weapons in the densely populated and industrially well developed area of central Europe creates an extremely great danger.

In the event of a sudden military conflict the deployment of these weapons would lead to its escalation. The removal of the nuclear weapons would reduce the risk of military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty and enhance the security not only of the countries involved but also of their neighbours and allies", the letter said adding that it would be an effective confidence-building measure reaching beyond the framework of the Stockholm conference document and contributing to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Czechoslovakia said that the establishment of the corridor would contribute to the liquidation of nuclear weapons in Europe and be an effective support for the relevant Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Its importance is enhanced in connection with the Soviet proposal to conclude a separate agreement on the liquidation of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

"The nuclear-free corridor would significantly facilitate the proposed negations on the reduction and liquidation of the remaining operational-tactical missiles and could speed up the solution of the question of reducing armed forces and conventional armament in Europe", the letter said.

The Governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR voiced their readiness to specify their ideas on any level and expect a positive reply from the Federal Republic of Germany. Contacts necessary for launching the talks can be made through diplomatic channels.

The letter stressed the importance attached by Czehcoslovakia to consolidating the regime of existing nuclear-free zones and creating new ones in various parts of the world and recalled Czechoslovakia's support for a Swedish proposal to create such a zone in Europe in February 1983. Czechoslovakia also welcomed last year's initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia also welcomed last year's initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to create a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in Europe.

A similar letter was presented by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to the head of the FRG permanent office in the GDR in Berlin today.

SLOVAK PARTY DAILY VIEWS THATCHER USSR VISIT

AU031254 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 87 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the "Word on Events" column: "The Art of Speaking, But Also of Listening"]

[Text] During her first official visit to the Soviet Union, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been offered the opportunity to express her views not only during official negotiations but also in the Soviet information and propaganda media -- something no socialist statesman has ever been offered on a visit to the West. The British press has never published in full the speeches of a leading Soviet politician during a visit to Britain the way the Soviet press and television has Thatcher's speeches.

The extensive publicity given to Thatcher's speeches has brought to the surface even the kind of statement that a discerning person would regard as belonging to the arsenal of "arguments" used by the tendentious propaganda of bourgeois newspapers rather than the official language of a responsible government representative. [paragraph continues]

Although one could expect Thatcher to defend the attitude held by U.S. President Reagan to the Soviet peace initiatives and the positions maintained by the leading figures of the West European countries (immediately prior to her flight to Moscow, Thatcher conferred with President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl) and although she could be expected to want to demonstrate the West's unity, one would have thought that she would have done so on a more constructive basis. But Thatcher operated with such shabby phraseology as "the Soviet threat," and the Soviet Union's alleged supremacy in individual types of weapons. The West always brandishes such pretexts whenever it wants to make any progress in the disarmament negotiations impossible. What is more, to justify the proposition about the vital necessity of nuclear arms, it claims that the Soviet Union is striving to spread socialism throughout the world.

Were the Soviet Union to adhere to such logic, the world would drift into a disaster. Fortunately, the Soviet Union rejects such a way of thinking, although it would have far more justification for adopting it than the West. Never at any time in its existence has the Soviet Union ever attacked anybody. None of the leading Western countries can claim this. No Soviet statesman, no representative of a socialist country has ever spoken about the United States and capitalism in the way President Reagan spoke about the Soviet Union and about socialism, calling the Soviet Union an "evil empire" condemning socialism to extinction, and appealing for a "crusade" against it. Obviously, Mrs Thatcher is forgetting these facts.

In his talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, again stressed that the Soviet Union does not want to fight either the United States, or Great Britain, or anybody else. It is willing to enter into competition with any other social system, but solely on a peaceful basis. Its ideal is a world without arms or violence, a world in which every nation can freely choose its own path of development and its own way of life.

It is thus all the more peculiar that Margaret Thatcher continues to adhere to the position of defending the existence of nuclear arms, and even further research into them within the framework of the "Star Wars" program. In other words, she is adhering to the "from-a-position-of-strength" policy. The nature of today's weapons gives no state a chance of succeeding in defending itself by military-technical means alone. The security of states is increasingly becoming a political task; it cannot be achieved through deterrence, or, better said, intimidation. The West, and Margaret Thatcher in particular, are constantly claiming that the only way to avert war is through nuclear containment. The socialist countries cannot agree with such views either politically or morally. Nuclear containment or deterrence actually means further armament and the perfection and multipication of nuclear arms. This could only lead to a single end: the outbreak of nuclear war. After that nobody will be interested in whether it broke out unintentionally, by chance, or because of a computer error.

The West is enveloping the latest Soviet proposal in a multitude of conditions and demands, addressed to the Soviet Union; they go so far as to propose a "military augmentation" [dozbrojeni], which means an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. This is an absurd course on the part of the NATO states. The task of responsible Western politicians should be the very opposite. NOVOSTI commentator Spartak Beglov remarks in connection with Margaret Thatcher's negotiations in Moscow that the contribution of Great Britain and of all Western Europe to the current international process is needed, and that this contribution will be all the more useful with more Western policy supporting disarmament.

Personal meetings between the countries' leading representatives are the best way to bring their positions closer together. [paragraph continues]

During these contacts one has to know not only how to speak but also how to listen. Only thus can one arrive at an understanding and a joint search for a way out of the present complicated international situation. Did Margaret Thatcher listen attentively to the voice of the Soviet Union?

HUSAK CABLES GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD022136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a message to participants at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. He emphasized that the CSSR considers the Conference to be particularly important, and that from its inception the CSSR has been taking an active part in its activity. An unchangeable axiom of our foreign policy is the effort to strengthen peace and international security and stability, to limit and end the arms race, and to achieve the adoption of such effective measures that would lead to general and complete disarmament under effective international verification. These goals cannot be achieved without wide international cooperation, trust, sensible compromise, and respect for the principles of mutuality, equality of pledges, and for not threatening the security of any side. With regard to the present international situation and the realities of the nuclear space age, the CSSR, together with its allies, proposes the creation of a complex system of international peace and security which has as its point of departure the premise that it is not possible to create one's own security at the expense of the security of others, and also links its main spheres -- the military, political, economic, and humanitarian -- into an organic whole.

We consider it necessary, Gustav Husak said in the message, that this concept be taken into account in the practical activity of the conference, particularly during discussion on the complex of nuclear disarmament questions, the aversion of an arms race in space, and a ban on chemical weapons. The program for liquidating a nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century, proposed by the USSR on 15 January last year; the far-reaching proposals of the USSR put forward at the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik; a whole number of initiatives which were recently adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee; and proposals from nonaligned countries and other peace-loving states, are a constructive platform for solving these questions.

The latest significant proposal by the USSR on the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe, Gustav Husak continued, creates a real chance to reduce the danger of a military confrontation on our continent and in the world. We are sincerely interested in speedily arriving at such an agreement. This would mean that the retaliatory measures we undertook jointly with the USSR to ensure our own security, after NATO decided on the siting of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, would no longer be justified.

We consider the ongoing stage of talks at the Geneva Disarmament Conference to be decisive, Gustav Husak continued. In our opinion the central problem -- which contains the dividing line between old and new thinking, and action -- is a halt to nuclear weapons tests. The approach to this exceptionally important and sensitive question shows the true attitude of states to the problem of nuclear disarmament. We deeply regret that the magnanimous gesture made by the USSR in the form of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests was not reciprocated, and that a number of nuclear explosions took place in the United States at the time. Resignation and skepticism would not be right, however. The Disarmament Conference gives all possibilities for a successful solution to questions of the structure and extent of an agreement on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, including strict adherence to it and verification.

It is right that the attention of the conference is concentrated on averting an arms race in space. The fact is that transferring the arms race to space would not ensure security for anyone; on the contrary, it would increase the risk of war many times. It would present a qualitatively new threat for all states, independently of their geographical position or of military political group membership.

Gustav Husak emphasized that the CSSR considers the achievement of progress on the chemical weapons issue to be exceptionally important. To work out an agreement on their general and complete ban and liquidation this year would be a practical contribution to the strengthening of mutual trust, a stimulating example showing that multilateral talks on disarmament can lead to important concrete results in the form of real agreements, treaties or accords. In an effort to give maximum help to this process, the CSSR, together with the GDR, is actively engaged in working for the creation of chemical weapon-free and nuclear weapon-free zones in central Europe. They would contribute to the removal of a whole category of mass destruction weapons in this sensitive area. To this end the CSSR and the GDR put forward concrete proposals.

The CSSR will, to the greatest possible extent, continue to contribute to achieving progress in the work of the Disarmament Conference, Gustav Husak stated. He expressed the conviction that all states -- large, medium, and small -- without exception, according to their social systems, can play a positive role in manifesting decisive political will to reach the goals of disarmament, and that in the interest of this noble goal all participants of the Geneva Disarmament Conference will give all their abilities and effort, and will make effective use of the wide possibilities afforded by the conference.

PAPERS CARRY JAKES' ANSWERS TO READERS' QUESTIONS

AU011939 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 March on page 1, and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak in 23 March on page 2 each carry a 200-word announcement of the two editorial offices' plan to hold a "long-distance news conference" on the problems of scientific-technical progress and the results of the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The papers invite their readers to send in whatever questions they may have on these topics and announce they will be answered by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

RUDE PRAVO on 28 March, on page 3, under the headline "On Current Problems of Scientific and Technical Development," carries the first, 3,500-word part of Milos Jakes' answers. In his opening reply, Jakes sums up the motives that prompted the Central Committee to devote its fifth session on 18-19 March to the problems of scientific-technical development. He says that a check on the implementation of the conclusions of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee of 4 years ago, which discussed the same issues, showed that the party's policy in this strategically vital field has not been "consistently implemented" and that scientific and technical development has not become the key concern of the managerial sphere and the main instrument of intensification. Other motives included the importance of Czechoslovakia's integration in the "comprehensive program" of CEMA and in bilateral agreements with CEMA partners; the inspiration yielded by the 27th CPSU Congress, the January session of the CPSU Central Committee, and the course of restructuring in the USSR for work in the sector of scientific-technical development; as well as the fact that science and technology have become an important part of the competition between capitalism and socialism.

Next, replying to the question of a Prague reader, Jakes reports on measures to be taken to prevent "formalism" in itemizing the conclusions of the Central Committee session. He says that, in contrast to the "former practice" of a session of the Central Committee being followed by sessions of regional and district party committees on the same issues, it has been decided that his time every primary organization will discuss the plenum conclusions, carry out an analysis of the state of scientific and technical development in its own sphere of authority, adopt a specific program of action in this field, and check on its implementation. The results of these checks will then have to be regularly discussed not only at committee sessions but also at members' meetings.

Answering the question of a Bratislava reader, Jakes goes on to single out shortcomings in management, inertia in thinking, and the lingering extensive approach to the economy as the main factors impeding the transition of the Czechoslovak economy to intensification. This, he says, is demonstrated by the continued orientation toward quantitative data and the disproportionate demands for materials, manpower, and new investments. To combat these trends, Jakes continues, the CPCZ Central Committee decided to restructure the economic mechanism.

In his next statement, at the request of Jan Svorad from Lab, Jakes explains the terms "broad democratization of our life" and "increased flow of information to the working people" that were heard at the March plenum. He says: "The new and great tasks we are facing, the entire process of intensification, cannot be mastered without the people's broad and active participation, without their understanding, activity, and initiative. This holds true not only for the economy but also for all spheres of social life. That is why we devoted great attention at the 17th congress to the requirements of further developing socialist democracy. New impetus has been produced in this regard by the January session of the CPSU Central Committee, the conclusions of which have met with extraordinary interest and support in our party and in the public at large.

"The party's Central Committee not only fully endorsed the measures being adopted in the Soviet Union, but -- on the basis of a proposal of the Central Committee Presidium -- has issued an instruction to work out a number of issues concerning the restructuring of all spheres of the life of our society, with the promotion of socialist democracy as the main thrust of these issues.

"It is quite logical that to be able to take an active part in the solution of problems and assess problems in their locality, plant, and in the society at large, people will need an adequate supply of true information. That is why our Central Committee places great emphasis on comprehensively raising the quality, improving, and making more flexible the supply of information to the working peole concerning the problems of the life of society, the measures being adopted, and the targets being mapped out. This is an important task for information media, but it must also be the contents of mass political work and of members' meetings of party, trade union, and National Front organizations so that the working people know what is going on not only in the world and in the state, but also in the town in which they live and in the enterprise in which they work.

"The development of socialist democracy and the broad provision of information also significantly contribute to making every employee feel like the true master at his workplace, to making him take an active part in management and administration. Public criticism also contributes to this. However, the development of socialist democracy is also connected with the growing responsibility of each one of us."

In his subsequent replies, Jakes explains the need for structural changes in the Czechoslovak economy, in view of the disproportionate representation of material- and energy-intensive branches and their negative impact on the environment; emphasizes the continuity between the results of the March plenum and the long-term concepts of Czechoslovakia's socioeconomic development, and expounds the meaning of the "new notion of quality" (as something that is not confined to manufacturing, but embraces all spheres of human activity). He also subscribes to the view, expressed in the question of a reader from Mirosov, that the tasks arising from the March CPCZ Central Committee session cannot be fulfilled without cutting down the "bloated administration." Jakes says that he expects the restructuring of the economic mechanism to address this problem, as it will replace administrative methods of management with economic instruments, but he also warns that "one must not regard the demand for orderly record-keeping as bloated administration."

Further on, Jakes replies to the objection raised by a Prague scientist that research is not evaluated according to the results it generates, but according to the number of hours spent on it. Jakes agrees that research must be evaluated according to the returns on it and that the current practice and existing regulations will have to be revised. According to Jakes, research institutes should operate according to the principles of economic accountability "where this is expedient," and the price of research and development projects should be fixed in contracts between the researcher and the implementor. Basic research will still have to be funded by the state for the most part, Jakes continues, but even here "the Central Committee recommends close cooperation with production enterprises on a contractual basis."

Milos Jakes goes on to review the conclusions of the March plenum with respect to the scientific-technical base and reports on the plans to improve the technological equipment of research institutes and to accelerate the formation of rationalization workshops in plants and enterprises. In his next reply, Jakes disagrees with the grievance of a reader from Prague that the author of a novel technical solution has no means of redress if an organization "does not meet its obligations." He asserts that the existing legislation covers these issues in an "absolutely unequivocal way" and that "appropriate conclusions" must be drawn if an organization fails to create conditions for "creative technical activity" and to ensure a speedy application of its results.

Responding to questions about the scientific-research base and the "justification for the existence of some scientific-research institutes and other workplaces," Jakes cautions that these issues must not be approached in an "emotional and biased way." The question is not whether there are too many or too few research and development institutes but whether their potential is fully used and concentrated on the crucial directions of science and technology from the viewpoint of the country's needs. Jakes says there is "no point" in having research and development institutes that do not effectively address the needs of the national economy, whose work is incorrectly oriented, slow, and inefficient. That is why a "comprehensive assessment" is now under way, line with a task set by the party congress, to check on the "expediency, structure, and efficiency of the workplaces of basic and applied research." This check will be wound up this year and "appropriate conclusions will then be drawn from it."

In his concluding statement, Jakes then replies to the question of readers from Prague and Litomerice whether "competent nonparty people and members of the other parties associated in the National Front" will not be allowed to hold managerial functions on a bigger scale. He says: "We have never been opposed to this. A number of such officials are successful in their functions and enjoy full support. The resolution of the fifth session gives instruction that use be made of these possibilities wherever these cadres show the requisite professional and political qualities. Our aim is to activate everyone's initiative and to make use of his abilities."

The first part of Milos Jakes' answers is also published in identical form by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 31 March on page 3.

PARTY OFFICIALS ADDRESS CPCZ CC SESSION

Kapek Discusses Economy

AU021953 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 87 p 3

[Report on statement by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of CPCZ's Prague City Committee, on 19 March, second day of the fifth CPCZ Central Committee session in Prague]

[Text] We are all convinced the scientific-technical development acceleration and the use of its results is decisive for production, social advancement, and better satisfaction of our needs. However, the more this necessity penetrates practical life, the more profoundly we notice the social and economic connections of scientific-technical development that we must take into account because they yield the strongest incentives for enhancing the people's interest.

The most significant factor is the entire system for evaluating and remunerating the people's work, the profound comprehensive appraisal of the moral-political motivation which stems directly from the substance of socialism, and, naturally, the corresponding mechanism of socialist economy.

Let us recall how often we used to talk about egalitarianism in relation to the evaluation of the results of people's work, and how we repeatedly adopted resolutions saying that the leading staff which will be fighting it will have the party's full support. But have we succeeded in establishing conditions in which a senior staff member need not hesitate, or even fear, to act in this manner? I do not think we have. Will we continue to remain indifferent to the fact that many designers, who have the right to receive higher remunerations than other people of their merits, reject this possibility again and again because it causes them such difficulties in their collective, which they are not willing to undergo? What is wrong here? Is all this not primarily caused by our having for decades created an atmosphere which was favorable to the average? Is it not because suspicion is cast on a person who knows more than the others know, and who stands out over and above the average standards? Or is it really true that people whose diligence is above average and who are industrious achieve appropriate recognition? And I do not mean only material remuneration.

Another example: How well does the public know that this or that inventor has received several ten, hundred, or thousand korunas of remuneration for an invention which is a great contribution to our national economy, and that this is totally in harmony with the party's policy? How often have we publicized something like that in the press? And again I stress that at the same time this enjoys the CPCZ's full support.

Understandably, the number of problems affecting the people's actions and minds is far larger than this. Let us realize what basic changes were wrought in the people's minds not only by the working people's victory in February 1948 but also by the later necessity to dispose of mistakes and of the personality cult. Let us realize what it meant to overcome the critical development in the party and society after the 13th congress, what basic demands for a change of thinking were set by the conclusions of the party's 17th congress; how profoundly we are affected by Comrade Gorbachev's ideas and the restructuring in Soviet society after the 27th CPSU Congress.

If we fail to fully realise all this, we will also not find serious and effective ways to influence people's minds, and particularly the minds of the younger generation.

As regards the restructuring of our economic mechanism, it can be said that we have taken only the first steps in this direction. To work out the principles, to show the impact of the mechanism on the sphere of economic accountability [khozrascetni sfera] and to enable it to fully influence the preparation of the 5-year plan from the beginning of next year, we must show appropriate will and determination, above all, in the work of party agencies.

I would like to stress in the first place that we must get rid of the illusion that even the best mechanism can be made to work in an atmosphere of subjectivism and lack of discipline, and that we must get rid of it in time. In the same way we cannot believe that the mechanism itself will be capable of forcibly producing the necessary order and discipline.

Even the most perfect management mechanism will always remain only a mechanism. We are also reminded of this by our experience in implementing the set of measures -- because it is a lasting truth that the decisive thing is what we imbue the mechanism with. This is what will determine the results. For instance, if we overload this mechanism in relation to our facilities by adopting additional decisions in the central agencies of the party or the state, or by retreating under pressure from below and before local interests, then we must not expect it to help us overcome the mistakes or their consequences. This primarily applies to investments and to scientific-technical development, and has naturally weighty consequences in the manpower balances.

Investments have a dominating position in society's social and economic development. Above all, they must be regarded as the main source of innovations and modernization. The distribution of the roughly Kcs900 billion of investments in a quinquennium is worth considering far more profoundly than we have done so far. We should give our full support to the words contained in the report presented by Comrade Strougal at the 17th congress, namely that "the management of production units...must also be adjusted to the system of jurisdictions and responsibilities. It should quite unambiguously say that the heads of all central agencies bear responsibility for the creation of comprehensive conditions for innovation activities and for the selection of decisive projects of technical development; and that consequently they are also responsible for the technical-economic standards of our economy."

This makes it necessary to further strengthen the role of the center, while respecting the demands of democratization, because what kind of conclusion is drawn if the demands of plans are not adhered to, if the designed parameters of new facilities are not achieved, or if the commissioning deadlines for operations are not kept, although everybody swore that this was guaranteed? The center has been making concessions or "objectively assessing" matters for decades, so that in the end nothing unpleasant happened to anybody. Even after restructuring the economic mechanism, the contributions of science and technology must of necessity be reflected in long-term norms. But they will be realistically taken into account only when the central agencies do not gradually proceed to relinquish them, and to retreat before inconsistency or sometimes even irresponsibility. Neither party agencies, nor state agencies may pursue a popular policy!

I want to speak now of a most important matter. We have learned to talk a lot about the workers' class. However, we have rather quickly forgotten that the working man is a complicated social being who has not only certain work tasks but also private joys and often serious worries.

Simply, there are many things about the working men which make it impossible to treat him undemocratically, or as a number coming out of a computer. Not only many members of the executive staff but also party and trade union officials have ceased to feel the need to mix with the people, to have contacts with them, to confer with them, and to resolve their worries both at work and elsewhere. This is a strain and often menas taking over responsibility for solving the worries with which the working people are grappling. It is certainly more simple to stay away from them.

The "leading role of the workers class" is also true about the period of the scientific-technical revolution. Who more than a worker wants his manual work to become easier? Have we known how to make use of this strong motivation and this interest of the workers class? We have done very little to prevent the enforcement of science and technology from being linked only with the scientific-research base, and with it alone. Such underestimation cannot be argued away even by listing the improvement proposals submitted by our workers. Here I see that an elaboration of a possible draft law on our working collectives would have a great sociopolitical significance.

Even after restructuring the management mechanism, a change in the production method (based on science and technology) must be pushed through head-on and comprehensively, with the broad participation of all interested people, and of the workers class in particular. Prague's Communists are approaching the results of deliberations at the CPSU Central Committee's January plenum with great attention, as incentives with a basic significance; we understand them as the principled development of conclusions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, as the elaboration of the theory and policy of restructuring and as the elaboration of means for implementing this theory and policy.

Like our Soviet Comrades, we understand restructuring in the broadest political-social sense, because we are convinced that to narrow it down to a mere mechanism of economic events (in the way this is also interpreted in our own country) would mean to condemn the revolutionary line of the 17th congress to follow the path of half-measures and compromises.

If the restructuring of our economic mechanism is not accompanied by a simultaneous intensification of democratic principles in the party and in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, and by a development of the party's leading role in accordance with the times, history could condemn us for wasting an opportunity. It would condemn us for throwing away the opportunity to unify our people for a bold and truly revolutionary task, by lacking sufficient courage to resolutely solve certain problems whose time has more than come, because of the longing to live in the deceptive security of old familiar ways.

Comrade Kapek then dealt with certain intraparty and cadre issues and stressed the necessity of an active approach to the solution of topical tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress by party agencies and organizations.

Obzina on 5-Year Plan

AU021309 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 87 p 3

[Speech by Jaromir Obzina, CPCZ Central Committee member, CSSR deputy premier, and chairman of State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion, delivered at fifth CPCZ Central Committee session in Prague on 19 March]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] It is a proven fact that today the scientific-technical progress of the national economy is connected with the development of the engineering-metallurgical complex, electrican engineering, and electronics. [paragraph continues]

In the CSSR, these production branches, which are the catalysts and carriers of modern scientific-technical and technological progress throughout the world, are concentrated mainly in three departments -- the Federal Ministry of General Engineering, the Federal Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry, and the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering. But it is equally true that in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth 5-Year Plan we did not ensure the development of electronics and the engineering-metallurgical complex in such a way that it could fulfill its function as the main catalyst and carrier of scientific-technical progress at the desire modern world level. Investments in the three ministerial departments during these three 5-year plans totaled Kcs278 billion, which is 12 percent of all investments, whereas in the same period investment in the fuels and energy sector amounted to Kcs314 billion, which is 13.3 percent, and in the agrocomplex Kcs367 billion in that period, which is 13.7 percent of the overall investments.

From the above it arises that for the past 15 years now these three crucial sectors -- general engineering, electrical engineering, heavy engineering and metallurgy -- have together had fewer investment resources than the fuels and energy sector alone, or the agrocomplex. [passage omitted]

If we are to begin creating objective conditions in practice for scientific-technical development now and are to achieve top world standards in the selected categories by the year 2000, then we have to begin making fundamental structural changes. If we want the fundamental structural changes to be realized already in the ninth 5-year period, their extent and directions must be decided with exceptional responsibility, prudence, and realism in the immediate future, because such a fundamental strategic decision must be logically reflected in a new allocation of investments. The above-mentioned three sectors have the duty already in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to make the most efficient use possible of the increased investments to fulfill their mission. However, a fundamental solution requires substantially greater resources for these three sectors in the 9th and 10th 5-year periods.

If we are planning for the national income to grow by 3.5 percent per annum on average, we cannot require real new resources to that extent in any other way but by redistribution. [passage omitted]

It must be said openly that in the seventh 5-year period resources for scientific and technological development represented 3.7 percent of the national income, while for the eighth 5-year period 3.9 percent has been earmarked, or in other words, 5 percent more. Despite that, in the eighth 5-year period the planned returns are substantially higher and must be fulfilled 100 percent. Let me mention just one indicator. In the seventh 5-year period the volume of the resultant end product based on resolved tasks of state technical development constituted Kcs70 billion, while in the eighth 5-year period it will already be -- according to the plan -- Kcs168 billion, which is more than double. It is an unusually exacting task, but it can be fulfilled, as is shown by the 1986 results, when the volume of realization [realizace] reached almost Kcs27 billion, that is, more than 18 percent of the 5-year plan task.

However, the situation is considerably worse as regards the volume of the manufacture of new products, which in 1986 amounted to only Kcs124 billion, which is 1.4 percent less than in 1985, while the proportions of the value of products having high technical-economic standards reached only 15.4 percent. Analysis of the 1986 results shows that this might be unpleasant but it is a substantially more objective assessment than previously. Why? Because at the same time higher criteria are being introduced and the assessment of producers is more exacting. Compared with the past, this might make achieving the planned growth percentages more difficult, but it does not distort or embellish with subjective deformations the bare reality, the truth about our products' quality standards and how they compare with the world's.

This is attested to by the following proportions of the causes of the poor quality production in 1986. Thirty-three percent of the products assessed had shortcomings which negatively infuence quality because of their low technical standards. Twenty-five percent of the products assessed has shortcomings as regards finishing, the entire half of which were caused by lack of work discipline and the failure to observe technological methods. Fifteen percent of the products were manufactured from raw and other materials whose physical, chemical and other properties did not fully correspond to production requirements, while 10 percent suffered from an insufficiently developed industrial design or poor service.

From the analysis of the assessment of poor quality production by our testing authorities it thus transpires that one third of the low quality products are of a low technical standard. Thus, it is the scientific-research base and the preproduction formations that are to blame because they did not ensure technical-economic parameters comparable with world parameters. This experience, and the shortcomings in technical standards, design, and service in particular, led to the radical measures we had to adopt this year in the sphere of the state plan for technical development because the educational work and the explanations and persuasion in the past few years did not produce positive changes. The State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion has therefore decided on the basis of the assessment of the 1986 results, to stop funding this year from the state budget 34 -- or 12 percent -- of the total 277 research development tasks, because they have not been achieving the established technical-economic parameters. We cannot and will not subsidize research work whose technical-economic parameters do not fulfill the parameters established by the government with state funds. Therefore, we will eliminate six tasks from the plan because they have not been completely ensured, be it in the sphere of investments and foreign currency or because they have been inadequately planned from the viewpoint of achieving the appropriate parameters and quality of production.

With the participation of the appropriate ministers, the state commission discussed the departmental plan for technical development of the Federal Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry and the Federal Ministry of General Engineering, and adopted measures in the same spirit. We are gradually discussing the technical development plans of all ministries. These tough measures are essential if we do not want to place the objectives of the whole 5-year plan and the CSSR's successful participation in the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the Member States of CEMA until the Year 2000 in doubt already after the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The serious issue of comparing the standard of Czechoslovak scientific-technical development with the world standard is also connected to this. The problems can be neither practically nor politically ignored or underestimated. However, we have to say critically that in most cases assessments published so far do not reflect the real state of affairs, but are one-sided, unobjective, and overhasty assessments continuing a great portion of emotional distortion. The most extreme view is the one that our science is good but our manufacturing is poor, that our science is of world standard but our manufacturing is badly lagging. How one-sided, unproductive, and politically harmful such a view is, is attested to by our experience of the participation of Czechoslovak research worksites in the comprehensive program. Comparison has shown that in the case of more than 30 specific research tasks of the comprehensive program, the assigned technical-economic parameters are beyond the standard and the current possibilities of Czechoslovak scientific work sites. [passage omitted]

Worker Views 'Bloated Apparatus'

AU020900 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 87 p 4

[Speech by Antonin Mlady, CPCZ Central Committee member, locksmith in CKD enterprise compressors plant in Prague, at the fifth CPCZ Central Committee session in Prague on 19 March]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] We talk a lot about the scientific-technical revolution and about technical progress, but the signs of the modernization of basic assets in our factories in Prague's ninth municipal district, for example, are negligible. Despite the obsolescence of basic assets, unique and technically sophisticated products do leave the gates of our factories. But the question is: For how much longer? My generation will soon retire and the new generation is not overly eager to join our plant, given the circumstances. The growing number of graduate economists and other professionals will then be of no use to us. [passage omitted] We still cannot claim that those who have the decisive influence on the results of creation of national income are at the top of the social ladder. Comrade Frantisek Kubes spoke about these issues at the party congress and his speech met with a tremendous response among workers. Just compare the living standards of outstanding production employees with the standard of any employee from other professions, such as for example the so-called free professions, and you will get a clear picture. You will see why many workers raise serious objections to the way the national income is distributed, why they regard the earnings of some professions as disproportionate. [passage omitted]

We have much to learn from the CPSU experience, and must assimilate all the things from which we, too, will benefit. Any failure to abandon the beaten track would amount to trailing behind in the future. It is not easy to win the working people over to a good cause but, in my opinion, we will all have to get closer to the people in the same way as Comrade Gorbachev and other members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. This is now heard more and more often at membership meetings. Comrades ask me: Why do secretaries of the Central Committee, ministers, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments, or deputy ministers not come to the factories more often so people can hear what they hear from me straight from the horse's mouth? I realize everyone has enough to worry about, but direct contact with the members' base is necessary. After all, there is no other way to find out what upsets not only the party members but also well-meaning nonparty people. We are all well aware of the growth in the party, state, and economic apparatus since February 1948, for example. But contact with the people is now far less frequent than at that time. This is not good. Thus I cannot remain silent about working people's views on the work of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the plants with respect to the reports on the initiative of socialist labor brigades and the other forms of red tape that surround the socialist competition. To tell the truth, in reality records of the entire activity of socialist labor brigades are kept by a paid employee of the plant management who gathers the background data, and by another employee of the plant management who controls the brigades, as it were, and evaluates their results. The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, which we think has a sufficient number of full-time functionaries, does not show much interest in this activity or, above all, its results. The main concern of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement is to secure vacation vouchers and such for the employees, at a time when the entire spectrum of the trade unions' social policy is unsatisfactory.

In my opinion it must also be said that, as far as the working people's participation in management is concerned, mere organization of production consultations will not suffice in the future. We must be energetic in seeking other forms of enhancing the working people's participation in management, and must rid it of formalism. We must not be afraid to do this. It is quite possible that then we will not require such a bloated apparatus.

Thus we expect the restructuring of the economic mechanism to be accompanied by changes in other areas of our social life, by elimination of everything that does not help us, and by rejection of everything obsolete. [passage omitted]

JAKES ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA AKTIV 26 MARCH

AU020754 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 87 p 2

[CTK/"GC"-signed report: "Deeds Are Decisive"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava (our correspondent and CTK) -- In Bratislava on 26 March] The party-economic aktiv of the West Slovak region discussed fulfillment of economic tasks and ensuring conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in practice, as well as problems of further intensification and restructuring of the economic mechanism. The aktiv was attended by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Beginning his speech, Jakes said he valued the West Slovak party organization's approach to the assessment of the fulfillment of last year's tasks and the targets of the Eighth 5-Year Plan's second year. He noted that the 1987 plan is exacting and new from the view point of qualitative indicators. It is necessary to fulfill its targets evenly and to eliminate as soon as possible production shortfalls from the beginning of the year. He stressed that plan fulfillment is greatly influenced by supplier-user relations, nonfulfillment of which increases production uneveness. It is necessary to eliminate inertia in attitudes and thinking on extensive development of the economy, and inconsistency in the fulfillment of agreements and contracts. This old way of thinking does not correspond to the tasks of intensification. Society's further progress cannot be realized without rapid application of scientific-technical progress, generally developed socialist economic integration, development of socialist democracy, and understanding and broad participation of the working people. In this connection, Comrade Jakes said the strategy of the 17th CPCZ Congress has decreed structural changes in the economy, based on reduced consumption of materials and energy in production, on a higher valorization [zhodnoconvani] of production resources, and on a smaller range of products, while improving technical standard and quality of production, particularly in engineering. He described the CSSR's closer involvement in socialist economic integration as especially important and added that it is necessary to establish and develop direct relations with USSR organizations.

Further on, Comrade Jakes concentrated on the need to improve efficiency in the scientific-research base and to make better use of world science results. He said Czechoslovak science must be formed on the basis of national needs and be technically well equipped. Concerning capital construction, Comrade Jakes said the great number of unfinished projects continues, planned parameters are not being observed, and it is time to stop building inefficient projects and concentrate on modernization and reconstruction.

Restructuring the economic mechanism, breaking it down into its various parts [rozpracovani] and consistently implementing it, will be an important step toward the elimination of the existing shortcomings. Strengthening the powers and responsibility of enterprise and plants, introduction of total economic accountability [chozrascot], and the dependence of all work collectives on the resources they have created should bring about a change in the attitude to the utilization of scientific-technical progress. The brigade method of work and remuneration must be more extensively applied. He cited the need for the people's initiative to be correctly oriented and for competitiveness, in the right sense of the word, to be restored. The draft bill on the state enterprise is to be ready by the end of 1987. In conclusion, Milos Jakes stressed that party work must move to the level of the demands of the times and make use of the stimuli and experience of Soviet Communists.

HONECKER PROPOSES NUCLEAR-FREE CORRIDOR TO KOHL

LD031728 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Apr ADN -- Proceeding from the obligation to preserve peace stipulated in the treaty governing relations between the GDR and the FRG, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, proposed to the FRG federal chancellor the start of negotiations of the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe. He stated that the two German states should regard it as their special duty to actively contribute to the realization of the prospect of a nuclear weapons-free world, as discussed at the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik.

Erich Honecker stressed that the elimination of all nuclear weapons on either side of the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe would reduce confrontations between the two military-political alliances and increase trust and security for all involved states, their neighbors and allies. The danger of a nuclear inferno emanating from Europe could be noticeably reduced.

A nuclear weapons-free corridor would be a concrete contribution to the liquidation of nuclear weapons in Europe, Erich Honecker stated. It gains special importance in connection with the Soviet proposal for an immediate conclusion of a separate agreement on the liquidation of Soviet and American medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It could make the proposed negotiations on the reduction and liquidation of the remaining operational and tactical missiles considerably easier and speed up the solution to the question of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

In conclusion, Erich Honecker expressed his hopes for a positive response to his proposal from the FRG Government.

GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fisher handed over the letter to the head of the FRG's Pemanent Mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, on Friday [3 April].

Prague, ADN -- CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek handed over a similar proposal from the chairman of the CSSR Government, Lubomir Strougal, to the FRG ambassador in the CSSR on Friday.

DAILY CRITICIZES FRG PAPER'S VIEW ON MISSILES

AU031616 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 87 p 2

["W.M." editorial: "Without 'Ifs' and 'Buts'"]

[Text] Apart from the general approval for the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, contrary voices are getting increasingly loud and cannot be ignored. Those who want more and more nuclear weapons at any cost, even that of a nuclear inferno, have found their voice again. After their first shock over the Soviet Union's separation of the problem of intermediate-range weapons from the Reykjavik package, as had been demanded before, and the proposal to agree on the zero-option, they now defame these as "crazy ideas."

These are the words used in the headline of Wednesday's editorial in FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG [FAZ], which flatly denounced the liquidation of nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Europe as wrong. The "arguments" for this standpoint are all old stuff dating from the time of the Cold War. [paragraph continues]

The "necessity of American nuclear weapons in Europe" is justified by saying that "the Soviet Union aims at holding down America's intercontinental weapons with its own intercontinental weapons to free the way in Europe for threatening with the use of force."

Who is it that should be frightened with this worn out variety of the anti-Soviet lie of imminent threat? All the world meanwhile knows -- in spite of strenuous efforts to the contrary by such papers as FAZ -- that the Soviet Union proposed to first reduce intercontinental nuclear weapons by 50 percent, and then totally eliminate them; that it also offered considerable reductions in forces and conventional armaments; that, together with all other Warsaw Pact states, it advocates totally freeing our earth from nuclear and other means of mass destruction.

The FAZ "missile attack" is first and foremost directed at the government in Bonn. By way of introduction it notes that in his government declaration the federal chancellor again expressed support for the zero-option with regard to missiles in Europe. And then FAZ explains to the chancellor and his foreign minister why this is wrong, why this is a "crazy idea."

It is not our task to defend Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher against massive attacks from an upper-middle-class paper of their own country. We want to note, however, that Chancellor Kohl agreed to Erich Honecker's proposal to have representatives of both governments study and exchange of views on the topic of how the GDR and the FRG can contribute towards taking advantage in joint responsibility of the chance offered by the zero-option regarding intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

As is known, the first exchange of views took place during the visit of Minister Schaeuble [chief of the FRG Chancellery] to the GDR. And the result was: Both states, the GDR and the FRG, are in favor of withdrawing the intermediate-range missiles from Europe without any "ifs" and "buts". This would be a first important step toward nuclear disarmament.

This concurrent position of the two German states in such a vital matter of foreign and security policy is not to be underestimated. It is an important prerequisite for ensuring that war will never again emanate from German soil, only peace. The elimination of the intermediate-range nuclear weapons and the withdrawal of the increased-range operative and tactical missiles would be an important step toward this goal. It is self-evident that this would have a favorable effect on safeguarding peace and on the further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Those who, like FAZ, refuse the historic chance and advocate a continuation of the arms race, violate the basic interests of the people in both German states, in Europe, and all over the world. There is only one path toward banishing the danger of a nuclear war, toward more security for all: the breakthrough to disarmament. This path must be followed with reason, realism, and far-sightedness.

SCHABOWSKI BRIEFS VISITORS ON ARMS INITIATIVE

LD032042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Apr (ADN) -- It is of great importance that, in connection with Erich Honecker's letter to Federal Chancellor Kohl, the GDR and FRG have spoken out unreservedly in favor of withdrawing medium-range missiles in Europe.

This was underlined by Guenter Schabowski, Politiburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk executive, in a talk on Friday in Berlin with a delegation from the Paris branch of the French Communist Party (PCF) led by Branch Secretary Gerard Renault.

Referring to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for an immediate liquidation of the medium-range nuclar missiles in Europe, Guenter Schabowski pointed to the GDR's consistent efforts, full of initiatives, for the creation of a coalition of reason. This was convincingly demonstrated in talks between Erich Honecker and FRG politicians recently.

The French guests expressed their satisfaction at the GDR's readiness, in the event of such an agreement being concluded, to immediately reach agreement with the USSR on the return of the longer-range missile complexes stationed in the GDR.

In the course of the talk, Schabowski outlined the competition results of the working people of Berlin and their specific contribution to the successful course of the 750th anniversary of the city. They made a decisive contribution, especially through the intensive and broad application of key technologies, to the continuation of the unity of economic and social policy.

The two sides discussed questions concerning the deepening of traditional fraternal cooperation between the party organizations of Berlin and Paris.

CSCE OBSERVERS' COMMENTS ON MANEUVERS REPORTED

AU031530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Magdeburg (ADN) -- Commander Jussi Lathinen (Finland): As a participant in the Stockholm negotiations on confidence-building and security measures in Europe I can say that the stipulations of the Final Document have been corrrectly observed during these maneuvers. We are very satisfied with the work conditions. The documents we were given provided good information. The organization was excellent. All observers were treated equally. As a citizen of Finland in whose capital the CSCE process started in 1975, I am pleased that progress has been made. Now cooperation has been extended to the military field through confidence-building measures, such as maneuver observations. At the beginning of the year when we received -- as agreed -- the lists of maneuvers and troop exercises planned for 1987, even 3 months after the end of the Stockholm Conference, we felt that something has started progressing in the military area. Of course, we are only making the first steps, and it is too early to take stock. My work as an observer at this year's largest maneuver to date, however, gives me optimism.

Major General Stoyne Kotev (Bulgaria): The entire course of the maneuvers and our work as observers have shown that the GDR and the USSR, like all socialist states in Europe, are strictly adhering to the Stockholm agreements. We are able to have talks with officers and soldiers in command posts and in positions. We had ample opportunities to ask questions, which were answered exhaustively. We also had the opportunity to look at technical equipment. We are able to watch the entire course of the actions which took place on exercise grounds. Thus, there was really much to see. The atmosphere was very open-minded and frank. The soldiers of the Soviet Army and the National People's Army not only demonstrated that they can fight but also proved their readiness to defend peace with determination at any time. All efforts of the community of socialist states are directed at consolidating peace. With the consistent implementation of the Stockholm agreements an important contribution is made to this.

Lieutenant Colonel Gerard Ligerot (France): During the maneuvers we had the opportunity to watch most of the actions, which were described in the announcement. I would like to call the entire atmosphere during our work very good. We also had the opportunity to talk with members of the Army, as this had been set down in the Stockholm document. We were able to fulfill our tasks as maneuver observers. Of course, more time is still needed to create mutual understanding, as is necessary for military men; but I think we are proceeding into the right direction.

Observers Conclude Work

AU031523 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Mar 87 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Magdeburg (ADN) -- On Saturday [28 March] the observers from 20 CSCE signatory states concluded their work at the joint maneuvers of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR National People's Army [NVA]. Since 25 March they had attended combat maneuvers of the two fraternal armies in line with the Stockholm document on confidence-building and security measures in Europe. About 25,000 members of the two armies perfected their training at the maneuvers in the area of Gardelegen, Magdeburg, Wittenberg, Luebben, and Brandenburg. [passage omitted]

On Saturday the maneuver observers were bid farewell by Lieutenant General Gerhard Kunze, deputy chief of the NVA Main Staff, on behalf of the GDR Government and of Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense. The GDR considers the practical implementation of the stipulations of the Stockholm conference by all participants as an expression of the effort to find new forms and methods in the relations between states with different social systems, Lt Gen Kunze said. Together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR is firmly determined to continue doing everything in its power to contribute to reducing military confrontation, developing trust, and consolidating the security of all.

"Due to our experiences in history we feel, as Erich Honecker, the GDR's highest representative, has repeatedly stressed, pledged to a policy aimed at ensuring that war will never again emanate from the soil of the GDR and the FRG, only peace. At the same time, this includes guaranteeing the military protection of our socialist state and fulfilling our alliance duties within the framework of the Warsaw Pact," Lt Gen Kunze stressed. The maneuvers served the defense assignment which the GDR's NVA is fulfilling alongside the Soviet and other fraternal armies. He thanked the observers for their correct behavior and wished them a good journey home.

On the last day of observations members of a Soviet tank division, supported by combat helicopters and fighter bomber units, proved their combat strength and combat readiness in a counterattack to destroy the "enemy" who had invaded their territory.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING EXAMINED

AU031656 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Mar 87 p 2

[W.M. commentary: "Up to the Requirements of Time"]

[Text] The initiatives of the Warsaw Pact States with regard to international politics are fully and completely in keeping with the high responsibility that all states in the world are to assume in accomplishing the main tasks of the present. This was again demonstrated by the regular meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of our alliance which was concluded in Moscow on Wednesday [25 March]. [paragraph continues]

The principal tasks discussed during the exchange of views include the elimination of the nuclear threat, the liberation of mankind from the burden of nuclear and other weapons, the strengthening of European and international security, and the development of international cooperation.

Priority was of course given to the support of all fraternal states for Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe which was also expressed by the foreign ministers during their meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The advocation of the signing of such an agreement by the USSR and the United States involves the approval of the immediately following withdrawal of the longer-range operative tactical missiles from the GDR and CSSR in coordination with the governments concerned.

As has again been demonstrated clearly by the meeting's communique, the Warsaw Pact regards the quickest possible conclusion of an agreement on intermediate-range missiles as the first step toward freeing Europe from nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons, and toward essentially reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments. This is why the Warsaw Pact has submitted constructive proposals with regard to these problems, which make it possible to gradually reduce military confrontation in Europe while maintaining the military-strategic balance at the lowest possible level. Issues concerning the verification of disarmament agreements were also raised in Moscow, and the states belonging to our alliance have spoken in favor of a strict and effective control system, including on-site inspections.

The committee meeting reaffirmed basic positions and coordinated the further joint course of action, as has been done at the meeting of the states participating in the CSCE in Vienna. The statement adopted by the foreign ministers was published on Thursday [26 March], and today's paper carriers their statement on the ban of nuclear weapons.

The Warsaw Pact states are meeting the requirements of today. They are doing everything to enhance disarmament, detente, and peaceful cooperation.

HAGER MEETS WITH USSR CULTURE MINISTER

AU031850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Apr 87 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [31 March] Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Vasiliy Zakharov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, for a friendly talk.

Kurt Hager pointed with satisfaction to the longstanding traditions of fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the cultural area and to the great possibilities and requirements resulting from this for the future work of the joint government commission. Particular importance is accorded to the deepening of direct cooperation between cultural facilities and institutions. [passage omitted]

The talk was attended by Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture; Ursula Ragwitz, head of the Culture Department of the SED Central Committee; and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

DAILY NOTES FRG BORDER POLICE 'ORDERS TO SHOOT'

AU021313 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) — As was learned today, the federal border protection guards have orders to shoot despite earlier reports to the contrary. This became known accidentally when, according to DPA, a 31-year old Yugoslav tried to enter the FRG from Austria over the weekend. When the man tried to enter the FRG without a detailed verification shots were fired at him three times. Hit by two bullets, he fell to the ground.

A spokesman for the Traunstein State Prosecutor's Office termed the border police action correct. There will be no investigative procedures, it was said.

FISCHER ARRIVES IN TUNISIA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Mabrouk

LD011033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2141 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Tunis, 31 Mar (ADN) — Official talks began in Tunis today between the GDR and Tunisian foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Hedi Mabrouk. They are focusing on the expansion of bilateral relations as well as discussing current international issues.

The GDR foreign minister arrived today on a 3-day visit at the invitation of the Tunisian foreign minister, who warmly welcomed him at Tunis International Airport.

Oskar Fischer and Hedi Mabrouk agreed that in recent years solid foundations have been laid in their bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect; these relations could be expanded to mutual advantage. The regular high-level political dialogue between both states is most valuable; it reflects exemplary relations of peaceful coexistence. Economic and trade relations have developed well. The ministers said that it is necessary to encourage further exchanges in this field.

Relations in the field of science, technology, culture, and in other fields have proved their worth. Endeavors to develop cooperation between various social organizations in the two states have been well supported.

The Tunisian foreign minister stressed the continuity of talks between the foreign ministers of both states. It accords with Tunisia's view of an opening up and dialogue. Hedi Mabrouk called for a broad political exchange between both countries; it will invigorate their relations as both sides desire. Oskar Fischer invited his Tunisian colleague to pay an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

At a dinner, which the Tunisian foreign minister gave today for his visitor from the GDR, both men proposed toasts. Tunisian foreign minister Hedi Mabrouk said in his toast that Tunisian and GDR relations are marked by clarity and a readiness to exchange views on regional and international affairs. These are the basic positions of Presidents Bourguiba and Honecker. These relations are based on mutual respect and the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of the partner state. This has made it possible to make their relations fruitful and harmonious although the GDR and Tunisia have different political and social systems. The joint projects carried out in Tunisia, for instance in the phosphate industry, transport, and ship repair, provide telling evidence. The talks in Tunis will help to advance cooperation in many fields. Tunisia and the GDR share common or very close positions on many current issues, above all on the subject of safeguarding peace and international cooperation, and questions relating to the conflict in the Middle East and in southern Africa.

In order to solve the Middle East conflict and settle the Palestine question, Tunisia and the GDR support the proposal to call an international Middle East peace conference under United Nations auspices. The recognitions of the rights of the Palestinian people is essential to the establishments of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Tunisia has always insisted that the Palestinian question is central to all the crisis in the region. Alarmed at the tense situation in the Mediterranean region, Tunisia has done all it can to contribute to the dialogue between nations in this region.

The racist regime in South Africa is using brutal force against the African population and poses a permament threat to neighboring states. Tunisia is at one with the GDR in condemning this crime and in calling for the implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council for the establishment of Namibian independence under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization.

The minister expressed the hope that genuine progress will be made in the disarmament field. All nations want to reduce and ultimately eliminate nuclear weapons. A vast potential could thus be freed for economic and social development in all parts of the world. Tunisia and the GDR can make a joint contribution in the international arena in the service of global peace and justice, thanks to their adherence to the spirit of dialogue and detente.

Oskar Fischer, in his reply, said that the GDR and Tunisia are exchanging views in a complicated and acute international situation that poses a threat to the peaceful and secure lives of all nations. In the nuclear age there is no choice. Responsibility for the future of all life on earth can only be met jointly in a spirit of partnership. To preserve peace is the primary task of all who bear responsibility in the world. The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states at their meeting in Moscow last week again issued a call to this effect. From a sense of historical responsibility and of current dangers, the GDR, situated in the heart of Europe on the divide between two military coalitions, is making its contribution. Its commitment to peace is not confined to Europe. The socialist German state is conducting a worldwide dialogue because it is the only way to reduce confrontation and to replace it with a climate of trust and cooperation.

The momentous proposal by the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states for a world without nuclear weapons by the year 2000 has captured the imagination of peoples. The recent Soviet call for the conclusion without delay of an agreement between the USSR and United States to liquidate medium-range missiles in Europe is another significant step along this path. The GDR also supports this proposal because its implementation would have a positive impact far beyond Europe, a direct impact on the Mediterranean region. Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has appealed to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to urge the Western alliance to seize this chance for genuine nuclear disarmament.

At the end of last week representatives of the GDR and the FRG Governments conducted talks in Berlin among other matters on what both German states can do to support the 'zero solution' for medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe without hedging it with ifs and buts. In the quest for improving the international climate, the nonaligned states are making an outstanding contribution. The 'Harare Appeal' and the initiative of the Six Nations emphasized their resolve to eliminate the nuclear danger.

They reflect the desire of these states to settle regional conflicts peacefully, to secure the right of nations to develop freely and independently and to create an equitable new international economic order. The GDR completely concurs with these positions.

Oskar Fischer affirmed that the GDR supports the idea of an international conference to bring about a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict under United Nations auspices and with the participation of all interested parties as well as the proposals set out in the Fez peace plan. The GDR agrees with Tunisia in the quest to liberate Africa from the scourge of colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism. The Tunis talks showed that Tunisia and the GDR equally share the concern for peace and the determination to preserve it and that their quest is for disarmament, security, and constructive cooperation. Harmony between both states on the vital issues of our age and the respect both peoples feel for one another will prosper the cooperation between Tunisia and the GDR and its growth.

SED'S TISCH RECEIVES FRIENDSHIP ORDER FROM CPCZ

LD260607 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Free German Trade Union association, received the Order of Friendship today in Berlin. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, bestowed this award on him on his 60th birthday for his personal contribution to the advancement of cooperation and promotion of friendship between the working people of the two countries and their trade union organizations.

The high Czechoslovak award was presented to him by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by Miroslav Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee secretariat and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION RESUMES; LAZAR PRESENT

LD200959 Budapest MTI in English 0930 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) — The spring session of Hungarian Parliament continued in Budapest Friday with the discussion of the land bill. Seated in the chamber were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The attendance included several other members of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the chairman of the Central Control Committee, the secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Presidential Council and the government. Several heads and members of the Budapest diplomatic corps were also present.

The session was opened by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly.

Markoja Outlines Land Reforms

LD192322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] I greet our listeners from the chamber of the National Assembly, where the land bill is being discussed, and Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture, has just started to speak. Let us listen to part of this:

[Vancsa] ... its source is an integral part of the homeland. I am speaking of a significant part of Hungary's land, which provides a living to over 2 million people, and which provides food for the population. For some time now we have been taking a significant part of its produce, one-third in all, to the changing world market in exchange for hard currency, energy, and various essential materials. In the past few years they have developed unfavorably, but are still an important resource for the people's economy. This land is generally classified as area suitable for cultivation. This represents more than 70 percent of our lands....

[Correspondent, interrupting] These few sentences emphasize the significance of the Land Bill. But let us start at the beginning of proceedings, at 1000. The participants remembered the recently deceased Janos Brutyo and Ignac Gorjanc, representatives, at the start of the session, then elected Dr Tibor Szilanyi and Rudolf Kokai to the two empty seats.

Dr Janos Tamas, representative from the Fifth District of County Hajdu-Bihar, has been sentenced to imprisonment by the Supreme Court and banned from public affairs for his crimes. His place as representative in the National Assembly is taken by Laszlo Fiak.

Imre Markoja, minister of justice, added a verbal supplement to the proposed Land Bill. As he said, it is of increased importance to deal sensibly with our land wealth.

State-owned land in Hungary amounts to 2.9 million hectares; 5.7 million hectares are farmed by cooperatives. Better use has been hindered up to now, by the impossibility of transferring state-owned and cooperative-owned land, that is, one could not buy the others' land. The land bill lifts this restriction. One of the important fundamental principles of the proposal concerns the unity and indivisibility of state property. Usage rights will be widened and come closer to owner rights, so users can sell the land or property, or give rights of usage to others.

Of the 219 regulations regarding land ownership and use, one which affects many people is that which restricts the plot, dwelling, holiday home, and land that an individual can obtain. In connection with this, Imre Markoja, minister of justice, said the following:

[Begin Markoja recording] We consider it is still necessary to maintain the regulation limiting the members of a family, the couple and underage children, to possessing one dwelling or residential plot and one holiday home or holiday plot.

At the same time, there must still be the possibility for a minor of 14, and a minor of 16, to independently obtain one residential plot, and one dwelling, respectively. The restricted number of available properties does not make it possible to permit all the members of a family to independently obtain property; in our present social conditions, this would lead to unjustifiable wealth accumulation.

It is justified to count property on a family basis in arable land, too. Here, however, we advise the modernization of regulations. [end recording]

[Correspondent] The upper limit for buying arable land is established in the Land Bill as 6,000 square meters. Smaller limits can be set in certain areas by the Council of Ministers regulation connected to the land code, as the value and use of lands in, say resort areas and uninhabited farmstead areas are great. Restrictions do not apply to property obtained through inheritance, marriage, or adoption; it must only be sold in the future if the number of dwellings, plots, and holiday homes exceeds the number of family members, and for arable land, if it exceeds 15 hectares.

At present, council bodies illegally take properties of individuals living abroad into state ownership, without compensation, if the courts have not ruled its confiscation. These regulations affected those relatives left at home. So from now on, this kind of property will go to the relatives residing in our country, if they so wish. The state right of prepurchase will cease, as this did not significantly help the solution of tasks related to plot and dwelling management. Imre Markoja also spoke about another legal institution to cease, that relating to long-term land use.

[Begin Markoja recording] The land bill has already been debated by four committees of the Natonal Assembly. Without exception, a majority in all the committees were of the opinion that this legal institution must cease, and that the land must be given as property, not for long-term use. I think the change from continued use to ownership does not require any significant change in the present organizational procedure. In the future, too, only lands can presently be given in continued use, could be sold. This would be furthered by our declaration, regarding state lands under council management, that a general increase in their quantity is not justified. The new regulations, beyond these existing conditions, must guarantee this as well. Here of course, it is a question of executive regulations, and it is definitely possible to ensure there is no room for speculative endeavors or obtaining income without work.

With all this in mind, I would like to make the following statement: In connection with the legal insatitution of long-term land use, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, I recommend for acceptance the proposal submitted by the Administrative Legal and Judicial Committee, as it does not offend our constitutional principles and means only an insignificant change in property relations. I would take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the government, my agreement regarding the acceptance of the other proposals submitted by the committee. [end recording]

Assembly Approves Land Bill

LD201308 Budapest MTI in English 1140 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- At the spring session of Hungarian parliament the land bill was approved with two votes against and 12 abstentions in Budapest Friday.

Previously Justice Minister Imre Markoja summed up the debate over the bill with 23 contributions. He said that the majority of deputies fully supported the adoption of the bill and assessed the related preparations as good. He pointed out that several submitted proposals should be used during the practical implementation of agrarian policies. A large number of comments related to rules of execution, such as the sum of the expropriation price, definition of the concept of lands unsuitable for large-scale cultivation and the method of cultivation, the protection of the traditional naming of lands, decnentralization of che licensing authority, the increase of incomes paid to the land protection fund, or the due settlement of the transfer of lands on long-term lease into property. The justice minister assured the deputies that the Council of Ministers will carefully consider and take advantage of all those proposals presented.

According to the agenda, Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court, was the next to read his report.

Supreme Court President Reports

LD201317 Budapest MTI in English 1212 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- "Socialist legality is an essential element of Hungarian home policy, and its enforcement has a favourable impact on the sense of law and public thinking. Therefore, it is necessary to guarantee adherence to the law even more effectively," said Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court, in his report to the spring session of the Hungarian parliament in Budapest Friday.

In 1985 and 1986 the Supreme Court continued to act according to the Constitution, and saw to it that in the course of judgement the legal rules be interpreted and applied in keeping with the socialist social goals and that justice be uniformly expressed in the course of judicial work.

On the measures against crime, Jeno Szilbereky pointed out that problems include not only the recently increasing number of crimes, but mainly the emergence of certain unfavourable tendencies, such as more brutal offences against life and bodily integrity, the emergence of armed robgery and the spread of burglary. The Supreme Court passed sentences of second instance in 1,000-1,100 criminal cases a year, and discussed 350 protests submitted on legal grounds.

The Supreme Court and lower courts pay attention to the legal principle that a death sentence can only be imposed in cases of exceptional danger to society and as a final resort to protect society. Two death sentences for homicide were passed in 1985, one on 1986 and one this year.

In view of the strong influence of alcohol with offences against life and bodily integrity, the Supreme Court issued guidelines to be considered by courts on ordering the forced medical treatment of alcoholics, and passed a theoretical decision to dispel uncertainties in the criminal judgement of drug abuses.

In view of the high proportion of shirkers among offenders against property, reformatory and educative labour with restriction of liberty has been introduced as a punishment. In the period under survey the number of offences against the state continued to be insignificant and hardly expressible in percentage. In 1985 and 1986 five espionage cases were tried by the Hungarian courts and the Supreme Court on second instance, one involving the supply of economic data and four the supply of military information usable to the detriment of the country.

The number of trials between citizens invariably stands around 160,000 a year, but there are hundreds of thousands of extra-judicial procedures in legacy, destraining and other cases.

With regard to economic jurisdiction, Jeno Szilbereky stated that the relevant legal consequences are being applied with greater rigor in cases involving breaches of contract, particular attention is paid to the protection of consumers, users and customers and measures are taken against unfair economic activity. In recent years the number of economic trials has risen by 20 per cent to an annual 16,000 and last year the Supreme Court tried 2,000 cases on second instance.

In its theoretical guidance of labour jurisdiction, the Supreme Court consistently strives to ensure efficient work, higher utilization of working hours and discipline. The relevant guideline is based on the concept that the maintenance of labour discipline imposes responsible tasks both on employees and employers. It calls for action against managers who tolerate laxity and fail to do their utmost to create the conditions for organized work, Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court, said in his report to parliament.

Chief Prosecutor Reports

LD201808 Budapest MTI in English 1550 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- At the spring session of parliament Chief Public Prosecutor Karoly Szijarto reported on the work and experience of the attorney organization, the enforcement of legality, the attorneys' contribution to the realization of constitutional principles, to the maintenance of public order and security, the realization of economic and socio-political targets, and steps taken to eliminate unfavourable phenomena and tendencies.

In the recent period attorneys have placed a growing emphasis on promoting the legality of economic activities, Karoly Szijarto said. Their contribution was aimed at strengthening contractual relations, asserting the principles of fair management, consolidating work discipline, appropriately protecting and developing social property, preventing the violation of labour rights, and pressing employers to maintain discipline.

The chief public prosecutor stated that, in general, the morality of public life is on an acceptable level in Hungary although corruption is on the increase. In 1986 more than a thousand cases were exposed. Misuse of authority, fraud, and forgery by officials also occured more frequently.

As to phenomena and attitudes alien to society and incompatible with socialist morality, the greatest cause for concern is cases of people gaining income without work, in income not in accordance with performance, work-shirking and excessive alcohol consumption.

In 1986 more than four thousand cases of unwillingness to work were exposed, 50 per cent more than a year before. 300 alcoholics were transferred to labour therapy institutions and more than 1,000 people sentenced by court to compulsory medical treatment. Karoly Szijarto said that the abuse of drugs and drug substitutes has been spreading, mostly among young people. Deviant behaviour is also on the increase with minors and juvenile delinquency figures have shown an increase for almost ten years.

Th chief public prosecutor stated that although the new entreprenenurial forms (economic working communities, small companies, small cooperatives) achieved good economic results, sometimes, for lack of appropriate regulation, there were temptations for crime. Officials of some communal management enterprises, for instance, in collaboration with samller business entrepreneurs, committed grave crimes and caused serious damage to social property.

Since the early 1980s the order and structure of the crime rate have shown unfavourable changes, Karoly Szijarto stated. Last year over 182,000 crimes were investigated that corresponded to almost 172 cases per ten thosand people. 11 per cent of criminals were under 18. The number of under-14 criminals who cannot be called to account by law has increased to 4,000. Crimes against property have constituted 60 per cent of all crimes for a number of years. The second largest group of crimes is traffic regulation offences, which exceeded 20,000 last year. 73 per cent of cases were the driving of vehicles under the influence of alcohol.

The number of offences against the state have been low for a considerable time. Most cases are incitement, but last year four 4 espionage cases were also investigated.

Analysing criminal statistics, the chief public prosecutor stated that the factors contributing to more crimes included difficulties in national economy, the slackening of civic discipline including workshop discipline, growing alcoholism, the spreading of corruption, and the tensions caused by incomes generated without work or incomes that are not in accordance with performance. The reduction and prevention of crime can be first and foremost expected from the reduction of the said phenomena.

Experience shows that legality is duly enforced in Hungary. There are relatively few court sentences that violate the law or are unfounded. 'In 1986 I submitted 463 protests on legal grounds to the supreme court that accepted 96 to 97 per cent of protests,' Karoly Szijarto said adding 'we endeavour to assert the principle that law-breakers should be called to account irrespective of person or post. We make every effort for citizens', rights and obligations to be enforced simultaneously.' [single quotation marks as received]

Finally Karoly Szijarto asked parliament to accept the report.

Spring Session Closes

LD201813 Budapest MTI in English 1624 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- The two-day spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly came to an end Friday afternoon. After thorough debate parliament enacted the land bill and endorsed the reports on the work of the Supreme Court and the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office. At the end of the session competent ministers replied to interpellations and questions from the floor.

GYPSY POPULATION EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

AU041934 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Apr 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by Tibor Franka: "Gypsy Manpower Employment -- Playing Music Without a Fiddle"]

[Excerpts] I read in a survey published in 1984 that every 10th active wage earner from among the gypsy population living outside Budapest is employed in the capital. At the same time, the exact number of gypsies who live in workers' hostels in Budapest is unknown to this very day. No one has been particularly worried about their exact number until recent years because there were plenty of jobs around with no manpower to fill them. Nowadays, however, an increasing number of enterprises -- primarily construction enterprises -- are reducing their capacities or halting their activities. What will happen to the people who, lacking professional skills, are no longer required by these enterprises? [passage omitted]

"What will happen to these disadvantaged people now that there is an ever decreasing need for unskilled manpower?" Istvan Mezei, secretary of the National Gypsy Council, asked at the PPF Budapest Committee where a working group dealing with workers and their employment was established on 30 March. "We estimate the number of people who can easily find themselves without work tomorrow stands today at 20,000. This is primarily because they are unskilled workers. Can they be reemployed in Budapest, or should they go back to the provinces? And will there be enough enterprises and cooperatives there to employ them? This is an important question if we consider that we are talking here about people with 4-5 children, people whose wives are constantly pregnant..., we are talking about the living of hundreds of thousands of people.

"We must accept the fact that the people's economy is regrouping manpower to places where production is more efficient. This is the national interest today," added Jozsef Raduly, member of the Gypsy Council. [passage omitted]

"In my opinion," says Teacher Istvan Bencski, "the present situation of the integration and the convertible manpower depends explicitly on the level of education. According to a survey prepared 15 years, ago, only 10-12 percent of the gypsy men and 4-5 percent of the women possessed some kind of professional skill. Subsequently, their income also lagged behind the national average by some 20-30 percent." [passage omitted]

"Like so many times before in the course of their history, the gypsy is again in a different situation because he lacks education," says Musician Sandor Feher. "In my village, there were no children who did not attend school in the old times. Today, however, there are...." [passage omitted]

The gypsy population of almost 500,000 people might approach 1 million by the turn of the century. At the same time, however, manpower mobility is expected to continue and the number of job-seeking people will increase. Thus, tensions can be felt primarily among the unskilled workers. Central and district measures have been taken to promote more efficient employment: The labor exchange system has been strengthened and so have its tasks; jobs have been created in places where there is an oversupply of manpower; and so forth. [passage omitted]

"We would like to help," says Istvan Mezei, "in making the other enterprises employ released gypsy manpower, making them useful again as soon as possible. It would ease the situation if no taxes were paid for manpower in retraining. One of the state construction enterprises, for example, is ready to create an ancillary branch to employ released gypsy and non-gypsy manpower. Of course, these are only ideas for the time being.

"The most important task facing the newly established working group is to work out a program that can help the activity of the competent bodies and offices, and indirectly, the prosperity of the capital's and the country's gypsy population. In addition to working out such contacts with enterprises, we would also like to revive the ancient gypsy professions; as their services are in demand again." [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH SFRY -- Budapest, March 26 (MTI) -- A Yugoslav delegation headed by Vladislav Radakocis, member of the regional government of Vojvodina participated in the sixth session of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Mixed Committee for Cultural Cooperation in Budapest March 23rd to 26th, on invitation of Hungarian deputy minister of culture, Ferenc Pusztai. The session debated fulfilment of the 1986 Hungarian-Yugoslav working plan for cooperation in science, education and culture, and the opportunities inherent in the working plan for promoting the education of Croatians, Serbians and Slovenians living in Hungary as well as Hungarians living in Yugoslavia in their own native language. The Yugoslav delegation was received by state secretary for the Ministry of Culture, Jozef Drecin. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1946 GMT 26 Mar 87 LD]

MTI-DPA COOPERATION -- Budapest, April 1 (MTI) -- Director general of the MTI Hungarian news agency Sandor Burjan and director general of the DPA news agency of the Federal Republic of Germany Walter Richtberg negotiated March 30th to April 1st on advancing cooperation between the two news agencies. As a result they signed a new cooperation agreement between the two news agencies. Walter Richtberg was received by State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1358 GMT 1 Apr 87 LD]

PROTESTERS DEMONSTRATE PRICE RISES IN KRAKOW

AU031817 Paris AFP in English 1743 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 3 (AFP) -- Several hundred Poles demonstrated in the southern city of Krakow Friday in protest at the government's imposition of price rises for consumer goods at the start of this month, sources close to the organisers, the Confederation for an Independent Poland, said.

Five persons were arrested during the half-hour protest, in which the demonstrators paraded with banners through the central square until the police intervened to disperse the crowd.

Last Wednesday, the underground leadership of the outlawed trade union Solidarity called for strikes in Polish industry to protest at the increases.

The sharpest hikes have been in the energy sector, with coal, heating and hot water prices rising by roughly 50 per cent, while electricity and gas were up about 25 per cent.

Solidarity also has the tacit support of the powerful Roman Catholic church on the issue. In a communique issued Monday, Episcopal Secretary Monsignor Bronislaw Dabrowski said the government action "inspired justified anguish and concern in numerous families."

ORZECHOWSKI VIEWS WORKERS' DIFFICULTIES, DEBT

AU051454 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 25 Mar 87 p 5

[Report of speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at his 16 March meeting with workers at the Inowroclaw chemical plant]

[Text] I wish to assure you first of all that we do not regard your critical remarks at this meeting as a safety valve. Criticism is the fundamental condition for our country's democratic development. I assure you that we are completely aware of the situation's seriousness. We are really aware of the fact that the living conditions of most working people are very difficult and that many of them experience anxiety toward the end of the month. The problem is that while making decisions to improve the situation we should not ignore the feelings and needs of the working people, which is a most difficult thing to do.

Do you know what IMF experts tell us to do? They tell us to end subsidies and to make prices and employment conform with reality. Do you know what this means? It means further drastic price hikes and open unemployment. And yet we will be unable to do without new loans. That is why we must find a way out. We cannot do as these experts tell us to do because our people will refuse to follow suit. We must go more slowly and calmly, defending our social facilities. But this course of action prolongs the difficulties of our daily life and even intensifies them.

If in addition to this we consider the problem of our debts, the drastic nature of our situation will become even more obvious for you. You may say: We did not contract any loans. Nor did I. But we must pay. The sums involved are colossal. We have to repay $3 billion a year in interest alone. Just think how we could fare if only 50 percent of this sum could be spent on modernizing our economy.

The only way out is to produce as many goods as possible of the best possible quality. The country's existence is based on production, and only that which has been really produced counts.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets Jaruzelski

LD032138 Warsaw PAP in English 1856 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 3 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Indian Foreign Minister Naraian Dutt Tiwari, now on an official visit to this country.

The president of the Council of State expressed his satisfaction from the visit by the representative of the nation and state enjoying sincere respect any sympathy in Poland.

While discussing bilateral issues, Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed satisfaction at the active political dialogue and high level of Polish-Indian cooperation achieved in all fields and the will to further consolidate and broaden them. Stressed was the significance of political and social contacts in the whole of relations.

The talk also focused on key international issues. It was stressed that convergence of views of Poland and India on the issue of continuing tension and flash points in the world created a good basis for further strengthening of cooperation and joint activity in matters linked to the preservation of peace and in favour of disarmament and development.

The meeting was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

Talks With Messner

LD031424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner today received Indian Foreign Minister Naraian Dutt Tiwari. Polish-Indian bilateral relations were reviewed extensively and the possibilities for future increase in trade exchanges and industrial cooperation were examined. Considerable attention was paid to the initiatives of the Nonaligned Movement. The talks were attended by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Majewski and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ryszard Dobrowolski. Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of India A.I. Ajaci Choudhry was also present.

Visits Sejm Speaker

LD032139 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 3 -- Indian Foreign Minister Naraian Dutt Tiwari, now on a bisit to Poland, paid a visit to Sejm (Polish parliament) Speaker Roman Malinowski here today.

The Sejm speaker referred to his recent visit in India as head of a Sejm delegation and his talks with Chairman of the Lok Sabha (the House of the People) Balram Jhakhar.

The two stressed the significance of interparliamentary contacts for the development of comprehensive cooperation and friendship between the two states and nations. Roman Malinowski once again invited a delegation of the Indian Parliament to pay a visit to this country.

Holds Press Conference

LD032140 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 3 -- Today, Indian Foreign Minister Naraian Dutt Tiwari, now on an official visit to Poland, met leading personalities of Polish political life. The talks covered the most important international problems and bilateral relations (the meetings were reportedly separately).

Also today, head of the Indian diplomacy met journalists and answered questions. Referring to the talks held here, he said they were constructive and fruitful. They covered many international issues but we laid the main stress on questions of bilateral economic relations.

The coming session of the Indian-Polish mixed commission for cooperation in economy, science and technology will undoubtedly bring important contribution to their development. We strive to more than double our trade turnover by 1990. I think that this is a satisfying goal for the attaining of which both countries should take up even more joint actions and increase scientific and technological exchange.

Discussing foreign policy, the Indian minister stressed that there were many issues on which Poland and India held identical or convergent views. This provides opportunities for both states to fruitfully cooperate in their fight for nuclear disarmament or against racism and apartheid, he said.

Naraian Dutt Tiwari emphasized significance of the Indian-Soviet declaration of New Delhi. The document, signed by Rajiv Gandhi and Mikhail Gorbachev, contains fundamental principles of international conduct. Their observance would ensure stability and peace to all countries and entire mankind, the minister stressed. The implementation of the principles adopted there would result also in bridging economic gap between developed and developing countries.

On behalf of his people, the Indian foreign minister conveyed best regards for the Polish people.

Tours Krakow, Departs

LD051451 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 5 -- India's Minister of External Affairs Naraian Dutt Tiwari ended today an official visit to Poland. At the Okecie Airport he was bidden farewell by Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski.

On Saturday and Sunday the foreign minister of the Republic of India visited Krakow and the neighbouring town of Oswiecim where he saw the Nazi Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp and acquainted himself with, among other things, horrifying exhibits illustrating the size and barbarity of the Nazi genocide.

"There are no words to condemn the barbarity which this place witnessed. Auschwitz was a place of murderous orgy, but at the same time it is an appeal to all countries, nations and governments for contributing to preservation and strengthening of the world peace, regardless of differences between them", Naraian Dutt Tiwari told PAP journalist.

The head of India's diplomacy also toured Krakow's historical monuments and the 1000 year-old salt mine in Wieliczka near Krakow which is on the UNESCO list of the world cultural heritage.

Communique Issued

LD051856 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 5 Apr 87

["Communique on Indian Foreign Minister's Visit (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 5 -- Foreign Affairs Minister of the Republic of India Narayan Dutt Tiwari paid an official visit to Poland at the invitation from Poland's Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski on April 2-5.

The Indian Guest was received by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner and Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski.

The Polish and Indian foreign affairs ministers made an all-round review of Polish-Indian relations, expressing deep satisfaction over the fact that stable, close and traditional bonds of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between both countries constantly deepen and cover increasingly new areas. Political dialogue is active, the value of trade rises, forms of economic cooperation broaden and scientific, technological and cultural exchange becomes more intensive.

Both ministers noted with satisfaction progress made after visits by Wojciech Jaruzelski to India in 1985 and President Zail Singh to Poland in 1986. They voiced conviction that the stable structure of mutual relations in all areas, worked out over many years, created favourable prospects for further dynamic development of Polish-Indian beneficial cooperation.

The ministers exchanged views on current international topics, with special regard to preserving peace and security in Europe and on the Asiatic continent. With satisfaction, they noted identity on convergence of both countries' stands on all issues under discussion.

Both ministers voiced serious concern over persisting tension in the international arena. In this context, they pointed to the dangerous character of actions aimed to step up the armaments' spiral, including to militarize outer space. They also approached with hope peace proposals aimed to halt dangerous course of events and to improve climate in international relations.

Both ministers expressed a view that the main task of all countries, particularly big powers, is to stop the arms race, primarily of nuclear armaments, and to limit the existing arsenals of mass destruction weapons.

The Polish side voiced acknowledgement for India's role and significance in the movement of non-aligned states, a forum bringing significant contribution to the struggle for peace and disarmament, and for India's efforts to stabilize situation on the Asian continent. The Indian side voiced acknowledgement for Poland's actions in the international arena aimed to improve the climate in East-West relations and to develop cooperation based on equal rights.

Both ministers also discussed the serious situation in which Front-Line states in the south of Africa are as a result of inhuman policy of apartheid and aggressive actions pursued by the Republic of South Africa. They voiced support for these states and liberation movements in the south of Africa and the Africa fund.

All meetings and talks were held in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Naraian Dutt Tiwari invited Poland's foreign affairs minister to pay a visit to India and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

LD041936 Warsaw PAP in English 1855 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 4 -- Following an invitation from the PUWP CC Economic Department, a delegation of CPSU CC led by head of the group of consultants Boris Lodygin was paying a visit to Poland between April 1 and 4.

The visit aimed at exchanging information concerning processes of restructuring and acceleration of qualitative transformations in the two countries. [sentence as received] Discussed were also experiences from the party work in streamlining the functioning of economy, mainly as regards economic cooperation with abroad and the development of direct links between Polish enterprises and scientific research institutions and their Soviet counterparts.

GWIAZDA DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA

LD051630 Warsaw PAP in English 1453 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 5 -- Polish-Bulgarian treaty on friendhsip, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed in 1948, was renewed 20 years ago. On this occasion, Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, co-chairman of the Polish-Bulgarian commission for cooperation in economy, science and technology, gave a statement for PAP. Excerpts:

"The ties of both economies have been numerous and in many areas very tight for a number of years. Industrial development was coupled with dynamic rise in trade and bonds of economic cooperation got strengthened.

"The scope of coproduction and production specialization is already relatively broad. One of the examples can be shipbuilding. For many years, ships launched in Varna have received Polish marine engines, units, assemblies and parts. Leyland engines, coming from Poland, are fitted onto maize harvesters produced in Ruse," Gwiazda said.

"Initiatives of direct cooperation of enterprises and broadening cooperation to speed up scientific and technological progress in our countries are supported.

"New forms of cooperation -- that we want to promote with Bulgaria, like with other CEMA member countries -- will certainly increase present attainments and benefits. They and chances for the future are objectively evidence by the fact that in the past quinquennium Polish-Bulgarian trade rose more than we envisaged while signing the long-term agreement. The turnover was to exceed 3 billion and actually it amounted to 3.5 billion roubles, which means that the original assumptions were exceeded by 15 per cent.

"One should also note that trade grew smoothly, without breakdowns, to exceed 900 million roubles in 1986.

"The jointly undertaken initiatives and ventures contribute to consolidating traditional bonds of friendship manifested also in economic cooperation bringing measurable benefits to both sides," Vice-Premier Gwiazda said.

DAILY VIEWS WESTERN COMPANIES IN EAST EUROPE

AU041653 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 31 Mar 87 p 5

[Pawel Tarnowski article: "Bilateral Interests -- a Joint Company With the West"]

[Text] A journalist from the Soviet weekly MOSKOVSKOYE NOVOSTI reminds his readers that socialism is not deleting the word bankruptcy from its economic dictionary at all. For the first time, TASS officially reported last year's small inflation figure in the USSR. The Chinese and Hungarians are employing retired Western managers to make organizational changes in selected enterprises.

Every socialist country is speaking, although to a varying degree, of the need for new forms of profitability and the need to make broader use of the transfer rouble in the settlement of joint accounts. From Beijing to Moscow, the hitherto tight corset of rules governing foreign trade is being loosened. The new ways of looking at economic questions, especially in the Soviet Union and in several other socialist countries, is making an increasingly stronger impression on the West.

Words are accompanied by deeds. The search for new ways of animating cooperation between East and West, which has been tried recently, is continuing. Trade on its own is no longer enough. New ideas and solutions have a high value. There is also a return to previous ideas, which could not find a place in economic reality and gain full acceptance. These include companies with foreign capital. It remains to be seen whether they will develop more fully this time.

For the time being, "joint ventures," [preceding two words in English] in other words joint undertakings, are on the increase almost everywhere. China and every European socialist country except the GDR have already adopted the appropriate legislation controlling the function of this type of firm. Some countries did so earlier and others later, but right now almost all of them are convinced that it is worth giving this type of cooperation a try.

So far, the greatest number of companies has been established in China -- over 2,000, with a total capital of about $2 billion. They have been sprouting like mushrooms in recent years, taking advantage of the propitious political climate and the old traditions of customs-free zones strewn over the Chinese coastline.

However, it is Yugoslavia that deserves to be called a pioneer in the organization of joint undertakings among the socialist countries. The appropriate law was passed as far back as 1967, and Western partners took advantage of its liberal nature with an eagerness that was sometimes excessive. So after a few years the rules were made more stringent and were followed once again by a legislative thaw. And yet all these moves did not cause a major outbreak of companies. Over 250 agreements have been signed so far. There are about 200 enterprises that are truly operational, of which a dozen or so have major economic significance.

In the past 20 years, Western firms have invested over $200 million in companies situated between Ljubljana and Skopje. This amounts to 0.6 percent of all investments in Yugoslavia during this period. Of course, this figure satisfies no one. Not so long ago, Yugoslavia once again relaxed its legislation, withdrawing the obligation that Yugoslav capital should predominate and raising the profits limit of foreign partners. It is still necessary to wait for the results of these changes.

Western countries invested the next $200 million in similar undertakings in every CEMA country, says Ivan Ivanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Such a low level of undertakings so far means that from an economic point of view, companies still posses mere symbolic importance in the socialist countries.

It also happens that a law on its own is not enough. Although suitable regulations were issued in Hungary in 1972, 10 years later there were still only 13 joint enterprises, which is next to nothing when one considers their size. It took a liberalization of the regulations and the provision of incentives to achieve certain results. Today the list of firms has grown to 75. However, most of them merely provide services, for it is much easier to establish and develop such a business. Western capital is obviously still considered insecure in the socialist countries, and without a feeling of security it is difficult to expect greater investments.

Realizing this danger, Hungary concluded a series of international agreements concerning guarantees of capital. Since then, there has been a growing number of companies established in spheres preferred by the host country and based on modern Western technology. The West German firm Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG of Stuttgart has geared itself to such cooperation, and to an expansion thereof as well. The Selktronic Company (a shareholder in the Sel-RFN firm) is to manufacture color television sets and video recorders in Budapest. Dentalcoop is to manufacture dental equipment, and Kemiuur is to manufacture polystyrene foam [the spelling of all these firms as published] West German, Swiss, Japanese, and American capital is already being put to work in Hungary. Five McDonald's restuarants are soon to appear in Budapest.

There are also over a dozen companies with foreign capital in Romania and Bulgaria. Foreign investors have been encountering exceptionally liberal rules in Bulgaria. In Poland there are about 700 firms enjoying the capital of emigre Poles. Normal companies are only just being born. And this will most certainly be a lengthy process.

However, there is no doubt that the greatest amount of interest in the West is caused by the completely fresh law on joint undertakings in the Soviet Union. Particular attention was devoted to this topic at this year's great seminar of industrialists in Davos, Switzerland. [paragraph continues]

The opinions presented there were full of both skepticism and enthusiasm. And no wonder, because the topic is completely new. It has to pave a way for itself, and the rules need to be explained. Even so, about 100 enterprises from the United States, Western Europe, India, and Japan are already conducting appropriate negotiations. Several others have signed preliminary agreements. Occidental Petroleum intends to take part in oil extraction in the Volga Basin. SSMC Inc (the former Singer) will manufacture sewing machines in Orsha, in the Belorussian Republic, and the Swiss firm Sandoz AG will become joint owner of a factory producing plant protection agents.

"These new proposals seem interesting," says Pierre Desprairies, president of the Elf-Aquitane concern. However, one cannot forget that even though potential partners may share a common desire for profits, they may possess quite different goals. By permitting foreign capital on its territory, the Soviet Union is counting on an intensification of exports of industrial commodities, an increase in the quality of production, and an influx of modern technology, which is otherwise difficult to achieve, in every socialist country in fact. On the other hand, Western investors are thinking of entering the particularly absorptive Soviet market and transferring as much money as possible out of the country.

Thus, the further fate and development rate of "joint ventures" with foreign capital in the socialist countries is completely undetermined. A lot depends on the real desires and flexibility of both partners, as well as on the success of the first serious companies. And it is these that are emerging right now.

BRIEFS

PRESS CENTER FOR POPE'S VISIT -- Warsaw, April 12 -- Under an agreement of representatives of the Government and Episcopate, the Polish INTERPRESS AGENCY and the Polish Episcopate's Press Office set up a joint press centre to fully service domestic and foreign mass media. Both sides decided to turn over joint running of the press centre to INTERPRESS Director and Editor-in-chief Jan Grzelak and director of the Polish Episcopate's Press Office Father Alojzy Orszulik. The press centere is headquartered here at the PLAC Zwyciestwa 7. Branchezes of the Centre were also set up in all cities to be visited by the pope. They will also be run by representatives of the INTERPRESS and the Episcopate's Press Offices. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2132 GMT 2 Apr 87 LD]

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES' TASKS -- Warsaw, April 2 -- The chief tasks of Polish societies of Friendship with Nations in efforts aimed to strengthen and rebuild Poland's position in the world were discussed during today's plenary meeting of those societies' council. The discussion was inaugurated by an address by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, who focused on problems linked with reactions of Western mass media to the internal situation in Poland in the recent years. Currently we note a falling interest in Polish internal affairs in Western countries and in some of the developing countries. The opposite is true of the friendly socialist states, where media reports on Polish problems are increasingly frequent and more analytical, said the spokesman. The council has adopted the report on its activities, which will be presented during the 2nd congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1837 GMT 2 Apr 87 LD]

CEAUSESCU, WIFE BEGIN GOODWILL VISIT TO ZAIRE

AU301949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Kinshasa/AGERPRES/30/3/1987 -- On March 30, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu arrived in the capital city of Zaire for an official goodwill visit to that country. At the Kinshasa Airport the Romania head of state and Mme Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by President Mobutu Sese Seko and Mme Marie Antoinette Mobutu.

The official ceremony of receiving the distinguished Romanian guests was held outside the People's Palace in Kinshasa.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

AU310650 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2027 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Kinshasa AGERPRES 30/3/1987 -- An official dinner was given on March 30 in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu by President Mobutu Sese Seko and Mme Mobutu.

Attending were Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and the other officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit.

During the dinner the president of Zaire and the president of Romania proposed toasts that underscored the special significance of the new Romanian-Zairean summit, the good relations between Romania and Zaire, mutual willingness to work for their growth as well as the two countries' stands on major international issues.

Official Talks Held

AU312102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1941 GMT 31 Mar 87

[names and titles of all Zairians as received]

[Text] Kinshasa AGERPRES 31/3/1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, the president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu had official talks with the founder chairman of the People's Revolution Movement and president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko aboard the "Kokolo" presidential ship on March 31.

The talks were attended by Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, Ioan totu, minister of foreign affairs, Constantin Mitea, presidential adviser, Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Mircea Andrei, Romania's ambassador in Kinshasa, and other officials for Romania.

Attending for Zaire were the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation Ekila Liyonda, the state commissioner for planning Sambwa Pida Nbagui, the special presidential abviser Nkema Liilo, the director of the presidential office Kalongo Mbikayi, the state commissioners for finance and budget Nyembo Shabani, the economy and industry Tshiunza Mbiye, foreign trade Kasereka Kasai, mines and energy Ileo Itamhbale, transport and telecommunications Sampassa Kaweta Milombe, and other cabinet members.

During the talks that covered the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Zairian relations, the two heads of state underscored the progress in strengthening friendship and cooperation between Romania and Zaire.

Emphasis was placed on the good cooperation between the two countries -- political, economic and in other fields -- and on the favourable prospects for the growth of the Romanian-Zairian cooperation in many areas of mutual interest. The common determination was stated to identify new ways and forms apt to step up the bilateral cooperation, including in production, and of trade on a mutually advantageous basis.

The two presidents agreed that the two parties to the talks should establish, in working meetings, the practical ways to intensify the economic, industrial and technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

After the two delegations met in plenum, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu continued their discussion with the president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko. Madame Mobutu was with the Zairian head of state.

The talks held in that format evinced the common willingness to take action for the expansion of a stable long-term collaboration and cooperation in production, and for the implementation of major economic targets.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Ses Seko exchanged views on Romanian-Zairian cooperation during their trip on the river Zaire aboard the "Kokolo".

A luncheon was given in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Madame Elena Ceausescu. The Romanian-Zairian summit dialogue continued over luncheon.

In the afternoon, the distinguished Romanian guests returned to Kinshasa.

Meets With Zaire Businessmen

AU010729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2031 GMT 31 March 87

[Text] Kinshasa (AGERPRES) 31/03/1987 -- In the afternoon of March 31 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania met with representatives of the main state corporations and private firms of Zaire. The meeting was also attended by the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation of Zaire, by other members of the government.

On behalf of the Natioal Association of Enterprises of Zaire, the vice-president of that body, Senja Kitenge [name as received], welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighting the interest shown in his country in the achievements of the Romanian economy, in the expansion of the cooperation between the two countries.

Taking the floor during the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that during his visit he agreed together with President Mobutu to lay the basis for a broader cooperation in various areas of activity. Showing that the Romanian and Zairian ministers finalized a comprehensive programme of cooperation for the ensuing period, the Romanian head of state specified that it was agreed to sign a long-term accord-programme of economic, technical and scientific cooperation which provides the juridical and economic framework for a broad cooperation between Romanian and Zairian firms.

Underscoring the growth of the Romanian economy which provides broad possibilities of cooperation, President Nicolae Causescu said: We start from the need that our countries, that have long-standing friendly relations, should cooperate well in the economic, technical and scientific fields in view of their economic and social development, of the consolidation of each country's economic independence.

President Nicolae Ceausescu invited a delegation of the National Association of Enterprises of Zaire, at head with its president, to pay a visit to Romania.

At the end of the meeting the Romanian head of state conversed with personalities of the Zairian economic life.

Statement Given

AU011557 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1422 GMT 01 Apr 87

[Text] Kinshasa (AGERPRES) 1/4/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu made the following statement at the end of his visit to Zaire:

Our visit to Zaire at the invitation of President Mobutu is an expression of the fine links between Romania and Zaire and between the two heads of state personally.

I would like to take this opportunity to once again thank President Mobutu and the friendly Zairian people -- and more particularly I would like to thank the inhabitants of Zaire's capital -- for their hospitality and warm reception.

I would also like to express by full satisfaction at the talks and understandings reached. The long-term programme-agreement on economic, technical and scientific cooperation I have just signed with President Mobutu open wonderful development prospects for the relations between the two countries.

The communique we have also signed mirrors the identical stands of our parties and states on world's major problems. We have reached the conclusion that we must intensify our cooperation to contribute to the settlement of the complex problems in the interest of all peoples, and more particularly to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all, to the ensurance of peace.

We have jointly spoken for a negotiated resolution of all interstate litigious issues. We have stressed in the communique the need to observe the principles of equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, complete renunciation of the use and threat of force in interstate relations.

Our talks and the communique cover underdevelopment-related questions which are among the most important problems that have to be solved.

In this respect I should like to mention the preoccupation to develop broader collaboration among developing countries for their socioeconomic progress since political independence cannot be guaranteed without a powerful socioeconomic growth of each country.

At the same time the two countries' concern was shown for negotiations to be held between developing and developed countries with a view to finding global solutions to underdevelopment problems, the developing countries' foreign debt problem included, and the building of a new international economic order.

We obviously approached the African problems during the talks and in the joint communique. On those occasions, too, Romania expresed full solidarity with the African peoples' fight against the policies pursued by South Africa, condemned apartheid and that country's aggressive actions against the neighbour countries.

We declared for the unflinching application of the U.N. resolution as well as the ensurance of Namibia's independence, for full support to SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] in its fight.

It can be said that the documents we signed today and the talks we conducted are a crowning of the visit and open particularly good prospects for an active cooperation between Romania and Zaire both bilaterally and internationally.

We invited President Mobutu and Mme Mobutu to pay an official visit to Romania, and we expect it to materialize in the soonest possible time.

In conclusion I should like to once more thank you for the hospitality you extended to us, and address best wishes of prosperity, welfare and consolidation of independence and peace to the residents of the capital and to all the Zairean inhabitants on behalf of the Romanian people and on our own behalf.

Seen Off By Mobutu

AU012008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Kinshasa AGERPRES 1/4/1987 -- Wednesday, April 1, RCP general Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu concluded their official goodwill visit to Zaire, at the invitation of the founder-chairman of the People's Revolution Movement [PRM], president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobuto Sese Seko.

The official departure ceremony took place at Ndjili airport, where the Romanian people's messengers were given high state honours.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were accompanied to the airport by President Mobutu Sese Seko and Mme Mobutu.

Many Kinshasa residents greeted the Romanian people's messengers, expressing their feelings of respect and appreciation.

Present at the airport to greet President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PRM, of the government, other personalities of the Zairian political life.

Before boarding the plane, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu warmly parted from President Mobutu Sese Seko and Mme Mobutu.

The fruitful dialogue between the two presidents and the documents signed go down as an important moment in the development of manysided collaboration in the consolidation of the friendship and understanding between the two countries and peoples. At the same time, the distinguished Romanian guests' visit marked an important contribution to deepening the friendly and cooperative relations with African peoples, to the cause of peace, detente and understanding among peoples.

MIKULIC, OTHERS DEBATE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD241917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- The long-term program of economic stabilization continues to receive very vociforous verbal support but in practice, unfortunately, we still behave in the old manner, Branko Mikulic, FEC president, stressed today when he took part in a session of the Executive Board of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. He warned that people are still living under the illusion that the crisis can be overcome without improved work and even sacrifices. It seems that many people expect the price for emerging out of the crisis to be paid by somebody else and not by all of us, both individually and as a community, in the manner we agreed on when adopting the long-term program and the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress.

Mikulic made these warnings after a lengthy debate, which the Executive Board devoted to the issue of implementing this year's economic resolution. The debate was opened by Milan Pavic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, who said, in his introductory remarks, that the crisis is not only economic but also social. It is therefore almost impossible to draw up perfect systemic measures for extracting the economy out of the difficulties unless the economic factors themselves make efforts to increase productivity, efficiency, exports and to improve the organizational side of work.

In Pavic's view, the intervention law should not be assessed as either good or bad. They are necessary to halt the unfavorable trends in the economy and exports, to curb inflation and restrain incomes. Their purpose is to provide a breathing space in the course of the stabilization process so as to enable the economy to return to a more stable situation faster.

In the last two months, Pavic noted, exports and production have run out of steam. Many work organizations are warning that they are running out of imported raw material. The problem lies in the foreign currency, that is in the lack of speed in opening letters of credit needed for imports. But how are we to obtain enough foreign currency, Pavic asked, to repay foreign debt and finance current reproduction when there are organizations, including some of the big ones, which export just enough to cover their own foreign currency requirements?

About a dozen of those who took part in today's debate voiced a large number of remarks about, and criticism of, not only the effectiveness of the recent intervention laws but also of the solutions applicable to the entire economic system. Most criticism was directed at the functioning of the foreign currency law and the foreign currency market. This system, they said, is so complicated that even the initiated have difficulty in coping with it. [passage omitted]

Taking the floor at the end of the debate, Branko Mikulic expressed his firm belief that the crisis could gradually be overcome but a greater degree of readiness to implement the declared policy consistently will be needed for that. We must, he said, once again, realistically and with our eyes open, reexamine the financial limitations which have affected us. We must abandon the illusion that we can ingore them; instead we must start work on their elimination.

Speaking in greater detail about some of these material limitations, Mikulic made reference to his statement to DER SPEIGEL. On that occasion he said that over the last 6 years Yugoslavia had repayed $28.3 billion to service its foreign debt principle and interest rates. This has had such a restricting effect on our overall development that I often wonder how we have managed to stay afloat.

According to Mikulic, to a large extent financial problems were also caused by internal debts, suspicious foreign currency dealings, fictitious accounts, losses and other deficiencies in economic activity. We must admit that in past years we lived under the illusion of affluence, that is why we find it so difficult to abandon that illusion. The debts have to be repaid, some under less and some under more favorable terms, in particular in view of protectionist measures against our goods and difficulties in obtaining new loans.

Mikulic noted that increased spending, which was based on foreign borrowing over the past years, has also led to a decline in economic efficiency as the utilization of the manufacturing and human potential decreased. Socially-owned property has been under attack for a number of years. Nonexistent funds were spent. And it is best not to mention failed investments. The president of the FEC also made reference to individuals who built their houses and holiday cottages and bought consumer durables by borrowing cheaply at low interest rates.

We all agree that high inflation is among the major limitations in finding a way out of the crisis, said Mikulic, adding that last year demand increased 68 percent faster than supply. In this connection he mentioned that our possibilities for intervening with imported goods are limited. Explaining the extent of the discrepancy between supply and demand, Mikulic recalled that in January of this year, in comparison with the same month last year, industrial production was down 2 and exports 32 percent, while personal incomes were up 112 percent. The growth in general and joint expenditure amounted to 110 percent, and within this the increase in joint expenditure was as much as 140 percent.

In such a situation, Mikulic said, it is understandable that the pressure for price rises is not abating. Up until 10 March the Institute for Prices had received 2,350 requests. According to the findings of the market inspectorate 1,004 producers, comprising 3.6 percent of the total number of basic organizations of associated labor in the country, have shown price rises of between 101 to over 900 percent on some 19,000 or more products. Such a rise in consumption and the spiralling of prices over and above any economic justification and market logic decided the FEC on proposing and bringing before the Yugoslav Assembly the intervention laws on the limitation of expenditure. The decision was also taken on returning prices which had been freely formed for a certain number of products. We made the very difficult and reluctant decision, with a great deal of prior debate, on such measures, Mikulic emphasized. We are aware of the negative consequences, because such measures are unselective and that is why they cannot be just for everyone.

Again today, in this debate, we have heard, Mikulic noted, that with these moves we are restricting self-management. In addition to the threat of work stoppages, we are also being faced with the accusations that we are making the wrong moves, that we are strengthening administrative interventions. We must however, ask ourselves what the prospects for self-management are if inflation is rife like this, if expenditure increases 10 times faster than labor productivity. Such breaches in expenditure and inflation, if they are not reduced, will lead to even greater administrative intervention.

Going on to speak about the measures the FEC will be adopting in the next 15 days to slow down the growth in prices, Mikulic cited among other things, the full control of the National Bank over all forms of irregular money issue, measures for better supplies by means of intervention imports, and from commodity reserves. An analysis will also be prepared on the costs of rent and communal services, in order to propose, after a broad debate, a scheme of price reforms in this area. The FEC considers it essential that all sociopolitical communities and work collectives adopt programs of social policy which are devoid of the usual phrases.

There was a sharp tone to the words of the FEC president directed toward those bureaucratic and technocratic forces that have constructed their own methods of economic activity and deomination, and their own power and position enabling them to live off inflation. On this basis earnings have been inflated, and it has become babitual to resolve problems which can be overcome in the organizations of associated labor, through the state organs.

Mikulic also spoke about the pressure from the section of the economy which, by imposing high prices on products, is exploiting the domestic market, draining the working people and citizens and making it necessary for administrative measures to be taken. This is the part of the economy, which for several decades has had a privileged position in the market, which does not allow price disparities to be removed, and which reacts to any such attempt with even greater increases of its prices, and not with the better utilization of capacities, increased productivity and the reduction of costs.

Speaking about the attitude of that part of the economy toward the development of technology, Mikulic assessed that a "satellite" psychology prevails within it -- not to say, he added, a "quisling" psychology which has completely turned its back on the services of our own knowledge and orientated itself toward imports.

Stressing that the FEC will not make concessions when it comes to coordinating personal incomes with labor productivity, Mikulic expressed readiness, both in the regulations for the implementation of the intervention law on earnings, and in the law itself, to improve the solutions for organizations, which in the final quarter of last year behaved in an economy-minded way, and have been put in an unfavorable position. This also refers to all organizations with seasonal production. We will do this out of conviction, he noted, and not as a result of pressures and strikes by those who are seeking personal incomes above the level of productivity and real income acquired.

It will not surprise us, nor will it alarm us, if there are protests as well at other measures to prevent the siphoning off of social funds into the pockets of citizens and to guarantee financial discipline. The FEC president also announced the return to former levels of personal incomes in state and political organs, which possibly increased personal incomes in January and February, because the law does not envisage exceptions. In this context he posed the question: Should we really desist from implementing adopted policies because of individual protests. He added that the Federal Executive Council considers that this should not be done, because tomorrow it will be necessary to pay far higher prices than today.

Turning to some of the views and proposals arising out of today's debate, Mikulic noted that he would like to know that kind of changes are being proposed in the foreign exchange system. If the introduction of two foreign exchange markets is being proposed, then this question should be clarified. On the proposal that a one-off devaluation of the dinar should be applied, he put forward calculations which indicate the lack of justification for such a move. If, for example, a one-off devaluation of 25 percent were applied, this would give rise to an inflationary blow to our market of about 9 percent. This is why the Federal Executive Council is in favor of the depreciation of the exchange rate of the dinar of 5 percent already applied, with prompt adjustments to the exchange rate up to the end of the year.

In the debate the question of intervention imports was also raised, which prompted Mikulic to inform the businessmen that the FEC has already taken a decision on the control of this form of imports. The prices of these goods will be established by us, he said, and not by those who carry out the importation. Appropriate margins will be given to them, and eventual differences in prices will be directed toward strengthening market reserves. As for difficulties with the import of raw materials for the section of the economy which exports, the problem is well known, but there is an explanation for it. In the past 2 1/2 months of this year the repayment of the foreign debt has called for almost $1 billion. The outflow of foreign exchange for this purpose was thus considerable, and the utilization of $240 million of new credits was not able to significantly improve the unfavorable situation. Mikulic also noted that in December many economic organizations imported for cash, and avoided credits.

The FEC president went on to refer again to the decision on returning prices. If we had not intervened, he stressed, we would have lost the battle in the remaining part of the year. If the prices of these products had continued to grow as they had begun to, their increase in 1987 would have amounted to 230 percent. I do not consider that the FEC has upset the public with this measure, rather that this was done by those who raised their prices by eight times.

It did not sound like a joke when Branko Mikulic, concluding his speech, noted how it appeared that in the job description of FEC members it was envisaged that much criticism would be directed toward them. However, among the critics on various platforms were also those who participated in drawing up investment proposals or who were the economic advisers for failed projects. The time has come for those who offer resistance to the implemenation of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress to leave their jobs, and not those who want to follow this path, the FEC president said in the conclusion of his speech at the session of the Executive Board of the Yugoslav economic chamber.

HASANI ATTENDS KOSOVO PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD042139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Pristina, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo positively assessed the activity of educational and other organs in the province in the sphere of critical analysis of educational plans and programs, school and university textbooks, and the results in ideopolitical differentiation in this sphere. Taking part in the work of the session was Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

While pointing out the important results, as a statement from the session reports, the Presidency also assessed as unacceptable the blanket ideas and views of individuals, which appear from time to time in a section of the public press or in other ways, to the effect that nothing has been done in the upbringing and educational sphere, textbooks, literature, and the teaching process, and that someone is intentionally endeavoring to maintain the earlier state of affairs.

The Presidency also examined a report on the implementation of the conclusions and proposals of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs commission for the investigation of the complaints by citizens with regard to the behavior of internal affairs employees, and assessed that there had been no cases of overstepping or abusing the authorization of Secretariat for Internal Affairs employees on the basis of national convictions of national prejudices.

Examining information on measures taken so far by the intenal affairs organs to establish the origins of material resources for the purchase of real estate belonging to Serbs and Montenegrins by persons of Albanian nationality at enormously high prices, the Presidency assessed that the internal affairs organs in Kosovo had successfully carried out this task and had established "that investigations in this direction had not indicated the existence of an organized source of financing from hostile foreign organiztions and groups."

The Presidency today also approved a decision on pardoning a number of people, the statement says.

MAMULA, JEFTIC, VISIT FIRMS IN SERBIA

AU060727 Belgrade POLITKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Ar 87 p 8

[Excerpts] Titove Uzice, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- After the talks with the top leadership of the Sr of Serbia, which is established practice in exchanging information about the country's defense, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and Desimir Jeftic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, today visited the Sloboda of Cacak, Milan Blagojevic of Lucani, and Prvi Partizan of Titovo Uzice composite organizations of associated labor.

After a visit to the production areas, the managers of these work organizations informed Admiral of the Fleet Mamula and Desimir Jeftic about the organization of work, production results, development plans and improvements in production, and problems these work organizations are facing. They talked in particular about the conditions for conducting business affairs, achieved results, and the adoption of the production of arms and military equipment. [passage omitted]

It was assessed that development plans in the special purpose production of all three work organizations have been successfully fulfilled, that the quality of production has been raised, that delivery terms are complied with, and that all essential conditions for the further improvement of production and the achievement of even better results have been created, thanks particularly to science and research work in that field. [passage omitted]

CROAT LC RALLY HEARS OFFICIAL SPEAK ON CHAUVANISM

LD052121 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Summary] A large rally of people from the Rijeka and Istria regions was held on Mt Ucka at the end of the Gate of Ucka traditional march. The rally took place under the auspices of the Croat LC Central Committee to mark the 50th anniversary of Comrade Tito's arrival at the head of Yugoslav Communist Party, the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Croat Communist Party and 43d anniversary of the first USAOH [United Federation of Croat Anti-Fascist Youth] conference for Istria and Croat littoral. The rally was addressed by Drago Dimitrovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Croat LC Central Committee, who according to a report by Ljiljana Jerkic, devoted the first part of his speech to the political and economic trends in the country. Speaking about nationalism and chauvinism Drago Dimitrovic pointed to the need to rid the LC of all those who have become embroiled in nationalist and chauvinist activity.

"There are too many accusations of nationalism today." Dimitrovic said, adding:

[Begin Dimitrovic recording] I will refer to some, which primarily apply to the SR of Croatia. Is it permissible to put forward ideas about the Croat people's Ustasha movement-inspired orientation? It is even stranger that the number of those who feel qualified to oppose this is very small. It is also unacceptable to call the leadership of a republic nationalistic. Does this contribute to the efforts to create an atmosphere of trust? This is particularly dangerous in the case where ideas are being put forward to the effect that nationalism in Croatia maintains a low profile because it has infiltrated all key posts and is being protected by the official policy." [end recording]

TANJUG NOTES INCREASE IN CROATIAN WORK STOPPAGES

LD040941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0457 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Summary] Zagreb, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- As much as 98 work stoppages were recorded in Croatia in March, involving 14,200 workers. Almost half of them were caused by the application of intervention laws, it was said at a session of the Croat Executive Council.

During these work stoppages there were no excesses, hostile actions, or similar phenomena. On the whole, workers were dissatisfied with intervention laws and also the fact that about 55 percent of the employed in this republic had below average personal incomes. The majority of stoppages were recorded in industries for the manufacture of leather, footwear and textiles, as well as metal processing, food industry, agriculture and building.

This increase in work stoppages in Croatia calls for a detailed analysis of the whole situation and for monitoring of the real state of affairs in each of the collectives.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY INFORMATION

AU041750 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Apr 87 p 3

[D. Bisenic report: "Information Harmonized With Policy"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Apr -- Informing the Yugoslav public about the events in the world is closely linked with the internal situation, the foreign-political orientation of our country, and the expertise of journalists in following this sensitive field. Positive evaluations in their writing in general should not make us complacent, for one can discern strivings that jeopardize the basic principles of the foreign policy of our country, as well as a large amount of protocol and formalistic writing, it was said at a meeting of the Commission for Information and Propaganda Activities of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Apart from discussing the information of the Yugoslav public about relations with foreign counties and events in the world, the commission also talked about a proposal for an orientation program for information and propaganda activities on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Josip Broz Tito acceding to the head of the LCY.

Several participants in the discussion pointed out that to improve information, it is also necessary to socialize foreign policy which quite naturally is of great interest to the public.

Western countries are most represented in the volume of information (50 percent), half as much is received from the socialist countries, about 15 percent from nonaligned and developing countries, and the rest is devoted to the neighboring countries. The adoption of respective value systems, strivings, and behavior often results from these proportions. [passage omitted]

Dobrivoje Vidic spoke about artificial dilemmas that are being created, such as reports that Yugoslavia does not want to join Eureka but wants to join the CEMA Complex Program, which creates the impression that we are drawing nearer to the Warsaw Pact; such reporting is devoid of facts, for Yugoslavia asked to be admitted as soon as Eureka program was announced.

The sources of information are often reduced to the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the LCY Central Committee Presidium only, while a much wider circle of economic, scientific, and cultural organizations which conduct international activities is left out, Svetozar Durutovic pointed out. [passage omitted]

The model of working through announcements and statements is based on the principle of not saying anything, and then convincing the public that those taking part in the talks agree on everything; if disputed questions exist, they should not be listed, because the partner will get angry, Pance Zafirovski said. [passage omitted]

Although taken as a whole, articles have run in harmony with Yugoslavia's foreign policy, two great pressures -- the statistic-bureaucratic and the bourgeois-liberal -- will certainly touch this problem, too, but they cannot be an alternative to the nonbloc and nonaligned policy of Yugoslavia, Marko Lolic said.

ZAGREB CUTS TANJUG TELECOMMUNICATION LINKS

LD022004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Zagreb post and telecommunication organisations have informed TANJUG, via its editorial board in Zagreb, that from tomorrow, 3 April on, all TANJUG telecommunication links with Zagreb will be switched off as TANJUG has failed to pay for their use for several months. This means that from tomorrow on the users of TANJUG services in the SR of Croatia (in Zagreb, Osijek, Rijeka and Split) will not receive them. [passage omitted]

TANJUG COUNCIL SUPPORTS TANJUG ACT AMENDMENTS

LD012241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a meeting today, presided over by Momcilo Baljak, the TANJUG Council gave support for the proposed law on changing and amending the TANJUG Act insisting at the same time on the need to enforce it urgently. The proposed law is in the final stage of the SFRY Assembly's procedure and in it, TANJUG is defined as an all-Yugoslav agency which discharges its information function toward the country and the world in a systematic and comprehensive way and on the basis of a joint editorial policy which reflects the specific features of all the republics and provinces.

The fact that in the future the financing of the agency's information activity oriented toward the outside world will be regulated by a law on the basis of a program to be socially verified was assessed as being of particular importance.

The TANJUG Council, which includes representatives of the republics, provinces and federal institutions and organizations, also adopted the program of TANJUG's technical development over the next 3 years. It was said that strict adherence to the program was one of the prerequisites for the agency's successful functioning and its capacity to carry out technical communication with public information media both in the country and the world.

NOVA REVIJA COUNCIL APPROVES EDITORIAL POLICY

LD121347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- The council of NOVA REVIJA, the cultural monthly, examined in Ljubljana today the editorial policy of the magazine with special reference to its 57th edition in which the "Contributions to the Slovene National Program" were published. Journalists were not invited to this session, but we have learned that the council supported the editorial policy of NOVA REVIJA despite all the criticism pronounced on that edition, and confidence in the editorial board was expressed.

It is also considered, it was said, that the 57th edition of the review is totally in keeping with the founding act of NOVA REVIJA. Members of the council even expressed concern at the blanket attacks on NOVA REVIJA which have appeared in Slovenia and in Yugoslavia as a whole, and which, in the view of the council, did not originate as a result of reading the contribution, but on the basis of simplified and tendentious excerpts.

JOURNALIST SUPPORTS SAMOUPRAVA, RECEIVES WARNING

LD021810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Novi Sad [dateline as received] -- Communists of the information sector of Novi Sad television today assessed the initiative for the creation of the so-called Solidarity Fund and the launching of the private paper SAMOUPRAVA as being unacceptable.

Zagorka Radovic, a Novi Sad television journalist and one of the signatories calling for the launch of SAMOUPRAVA, was given a party warning by the basic LC organization, which took all the circumstances into consideration. It was decided that a year ago, at the time she gave her support to SAMOUPRAVA, the full extent of the political platform of this project was not clear, and the fact that Zagorka Radovic had withdrawn from the circle of founders of this paper with a statement of self-criticism was also taken into consideration.

BRIEFS

JEVTIC IN AUSTRIA -- Graz, April 2 (TANJUG) -- Premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Desimir Jevtic and Premier of the Austrian Province of Styria Jozef Krainer assessed today in Graz that there are many untapped opportunities for expanding Yugoslav-Austrian economic cooperation. Jevtic and Krainer pointed to the importance of industrial co-production and joint ventures and marketing in third markets. A delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Serbia, headed by Jevtic, is currently on a two-day visit to Graz at the invitation of the premier of Styria. Jevtic and Krainer stressed interest in developing comprehensive cooperation between Serbia and Styria as part of overall Yugoslav-Austrian relations. The Serbian delegation today visited the Graz Polytechnical School where it had talks on prospects of developing cooperation between schools of higher learning in Serbia and Styria. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 2 Apr 87 LD]

SOVIET STORE IN BELGRADE -- Belgrade, April 3 (TANJUG) -- A Soviet department store will open in Belgrade on October 1 this year at which consumer goods will be sold for dinars. Volga, as the store will be named, will be the first foreign department store in Yugoslavia. A Yugoslav department store, Morava, will be opened in the Soviet city of Voronezh at the same time. It will carry ready-to-wear clothes, knitwear and other consumer goods. The arrangement was agreed during last years visit to the Soviet Union by Premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Desimir Jevtic. The annual turnover of each of the stores is estimated at some 20 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1550 GMT 3 Apr 87 LD]

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM SWEDEN -- Belgrade, April 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Swedish relations are developing well and the two countries are willing to promote their cooperation, said Ivo Vrandecic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and head of its delegation which returned from Sweden today. In a statement to the press, Vrandecic pointed out the importance of the delegation's meeting with Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. He said that the Swedish side had assessed as favourable the role of the Yugoslavs temporarily employed in Sweden in promoting Yugoslav-Swedish cooperation. The exchange of views also related to questions of health insurance of the Yugoslav citizens in Sweden and education of their children, said Vrandecic. The Yugoslav delegation's five-day visit to Sweden took place at the invitation of Swedish Parliament. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 3 Apr 87 LD]

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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